The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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Daniels McCullagh Cottage 1900

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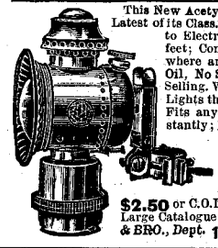

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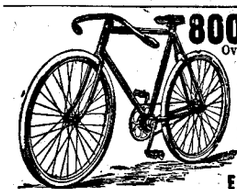

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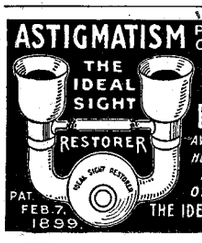

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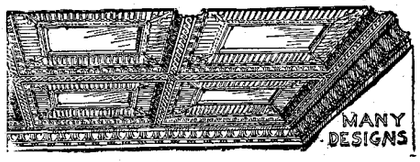

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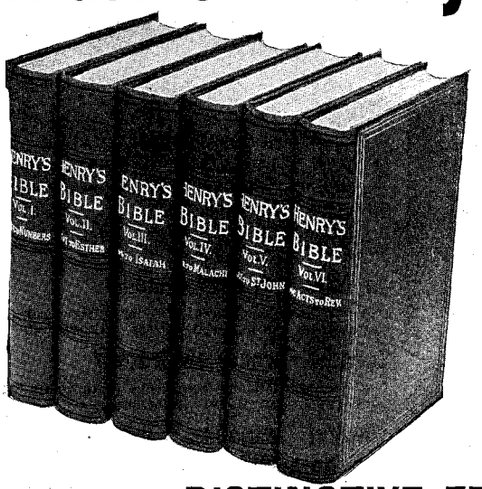

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE CHICAGO ELECTION.

IN an exciting three-cornered contest for the mayoralty of Chicago last week, Carter H. Harrison, Democrat, was re-elected. The official vote is given as follows:

Carter H. Harrison (Dem.)	148,412
Zina R. Carter (Rep.)	107,439
John P. Altgeld (Ind. Dem.)	47,142
Scattering	2,835

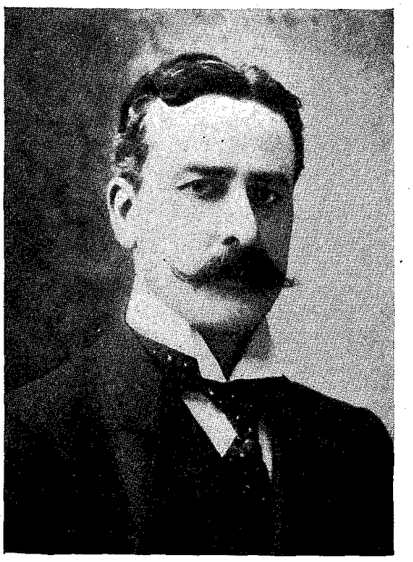
Harrison's plurality, according to these figures, is 40,973, and he polled within 6,000 votes of the number given to both of his chief opponents. Great interest centered in the candidacy of ex-Governor Altgeld, who ran independently after Mr. Harrison had secured the nomination from the Democratic organization, denouncing Mr. Harrison as a compromiser with street-railway interests and a traitor to the Chicago platform. Mr. Altgeld, on the issues of municipal ownership and the Chicago platform, polled about 32 per cent. of the vote given to Mr. Harrison. Mr. Harrison's Democratic friends claim that the result has killed Altgeld politically, while Mr. Altgeld's Democratic friends assert that Harrison's reelection by Republican votes will cost him his place in the Democratic Party.

The platforms of all three candidates nominally favored increased control by the city of so-called natural monopolies, and the campaign attracted general attention.

The local newspaper alinement during the contest indicated the confusion of party lines. Mr. Carter, the regular Republican nominee, was supported by *The Tribune* (Rep.) and *The Inter Ocean* (Rep.), the latter known as the personal organ of Mr. Yerkes, the street-railway magnate. Mr. Harrison had the support of *The Chronicle* (Ind. Dem.), Mr. Lawson's two papers, *The Record* and *News* (Independent Republican papers), and Mr. Kohlsaat's two papers, *The Times-Herald* and *Evening Post* (Rep.). *The Journal* (Ind.) seems to have been non-committal. It is said that Mr. Altgeld had no English newspaper support and that the German papers were divided, only the *Freie Presse* supporting him.

Mr. Harrison is quoted by the New York *Herald* as saying:

"The result of to-day is simply a victory for the people of Chicago, who have emphatically protested against Tannerism and Yerkism—if I may be allowed to coin that last word. My personality cut little or no figure in the campaign, for the people considered me only as standing for an ideal—municipal honesty. Chicago has now demonstrated to the other municipalities of the country that the majority of the people desire an honest municipal government, especially along the lines of resistance to corporate encroachments. The success of my campaign is due to the fact that the people were set to thinking. They realized from the unscrupulous nature of the campaign against the head of the Democratic ticket that corporation money and influence were determined to defeat it, because that head of the ticket had thwarted corporation plans. There was nothing national in the election, the issues being purely local. I will do all I can to enforce the civil-service law."



CARTER H. HARRISON,
Mayor of Chicago.
Reproduced from photograph. Courtesy of *Frank Leslie's Monthly*.

According to the Chicago *Evening Post's* analysis of the result of the election for city councilmen, an honest and upright working majority is assured:

"Of the hold-overs there are twenty men who have demonstrated their fidelity to the public interest, and these are reinforced by eighteen aldermen who had the confidence and indorsement of the Municipal Voters' League and the four new men who, tho not expressly indorsed, were favorably reported upon by the league to the voters. . . . . .

"Only fourteen aldermen opposed or condemned by the league are elected, and it would be manifestly uncharitable and unfair to bracket them all with the twelve hold-overs whose records are notoriously bad. Some of the untried men, it may be hoped, will prefer to range themselves on the side of honesty and loyalty, and in that case the recreant minority will be absolutely deprived of all power for mischief and betrayal.

"It requires thirty-five votes to pass an ordinance, and under no circumstances will the gangsters command this number. Corrupt legislation will be impossible, and proper measures will receive proper consideration. Heretofore the mayor's veto has alone barred the way to the foisting upon the city of boodle-begotten schemes, and the reputable citizens considered it a cause for thanksgiving and rejoicing when the minority proved numerous enough to prevent the gang from overriding the veto. Now the situation is totally different. The honest majority can initiate

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the legislation dictated by the popular welfare, and the self-seeking minority will be impotent and paralyzed. Men asking privileges from the city will find it neither necessary nor possible to resort to improper influences; they will be able to come with clean hands and demand and obtain just treatment.

"For this happy result Chicago is indebted to the independent and discriminating vote, to those citizens who subordinate party to public interests. The growth of this healthy spirit has been one of the most striking characteristics of the last decade, and it is now powerful enough to secure to this community an honest and loyal council—the first in a quarter of a century. Verily, a new era has opened for us!"

A Good Deal of Independence.—"The Republican Party was divided in the last city contest in Chicago, and the 'regular' and 'the Independent Republican' candidates had about 129,000 votes between them. The German Democrats put up a ticket of their own in 1897, which got 15,427 votes. Comparisons of last year's vote with that thrown yesterday [April 4] are therefore of little value. Altgeld yesterday received a vote that surprised the regulars, and showed that if he is no longer the power he was, his influence is not yet to be despised. New York politicians of the Tammany stripe have been saying for some time past that if Carter Harrison was reelected he would be a good man for candidate for Vice-President in 1900. Altgeld is prompt to intimate that Harrison is a traitor to the Democracy, and that his reelection is significant of Democratic defeat in 1900. It must be remembered when we are forecasting the future that Chicago people have a good deal of independence in politics. Thus Cook county gave McKinley 70,000 plurality in November, 1896, and in the following April Carter Harrison was elected mayor of Chicago, not because the people had changed their national politics, but because in April, 1897, they were governed by municipal issues solely in casting their votes. Carter Harrison has 'run the city wide open,' despised civil-service reform, and fought the franchise-grabbers. It is probable that his action in prevention the street-railroad grab brought to his support many who, if that issue had not been in the campaign, would have been found on the other side."—*The Transcript* (*Ind. Rep.*), *Boston.*

Local Issues—"Mr. Harrison's administration has not escaped criticism, for that was in the nature of things. Not without injustice it has been accused of a decided leaning toward the sporting fraternity. And yet the sporting fraternity would seem to have a right to live. They are not, as a rule, unmindful of the obligations which prevail among decent people. If they have no other claim to the consideration of the community it is at least to be said of them that they stand together.

"His reelection is mainly due to his successful fight against grasping railroad monopolies and their thrifty slaves in the Common Council and in the state legislature.

"These were the people who for the most part reelected Mr. Harrison. Because of their enthusiasm in his behalf it should not be supposed that his administration has been devoid of merit. Quite the contrary. There has been an adherence to reform ideas of the civil service which has been commendable, and while the residents of Chicago have enjoyed a large degree of personal liberty there has been nothing in the nature of theft, nor is it true that police management has been half so bad as Mr. Harrison's enemies have alleged. . . . . .

"We are glad of Mr. Harrison's reelection. He will give to Chicago an administration of much the kind as Mr. Van Wyck is giving to New York, and that is the kind of administration the people of Chicago want if votes count for aught. There is certainly gratification in knowing that he made his canvass on issues which appealed exclusively to the home affairs of the people without invading the domain of state or national politics."—*The Eagle* (*Ind. Dem.*), *Brooklyn.*

Repudiation of Altgeld.—"As regards the public at large, the most significant and the most gratifying feature of the election is its decisive repudiation of that dangerous and pestiferous demagog, ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld. This has a bearing upon the national politics of the future which can hardly fail to be important. Altgeld is one of the most prominent and uncompromising advocates and representatives of that latter-day democracy of which William J. Bryan is the incarnation, and of which his campaign was the apotheosis. It is generally believed, and there is no reason for doubting it, that the revolutionary Chicago platform was largely Altgeld's work, and in addressing the Chicago electorate it was from that platform that he made his appeal. He presented himself to the acceptance of the Chicago voters distinctively as a Bryan man. He asked them to cast their ballots for *him* as an expression of their loyalty to the Bryan cause and to the Chicago platform, and their refusal to do so was so general as to render his defeat overwhelming.

"We do not wish to exaggerate the importance of this incident, but that it has a significance and a serious one can not reasonably be doubted. It means for one thing that Altgeld has lost his grip, that as a disturbing and dangerous factor in the Democratic politics of Illinois he has been eliminated. It means, also, that in Chicago, its head center, its place of origin, its most favorable breeding-place, Bryanism is on the wane. Probably the second-class men who now control the Democratic organization will take no warning from the notice they have received. Probably, like Ephraim, they are joined to their idols, and have no eyes for what they don't want to see. They may insist in spite of everything upon Bryan's renomination, and they may have the power to render their preference effective. So be it. We Republicans can afford to regard such a prospect with equanimity."—*The Inquirer* (*Rep.*), *Philadelphia.*

"All Converted."—"It is a significant sign of the times that on the eve of the municipal election all three candidates for mayor of Chicago should become avowed believers in municipal ownership of natural monopolies. Whatever may happen after election, there is no one now to stand up openly and support the interests of the corporations enjoying municipal franchises. Politicians study public sentiment, and better evidence than this could not be asked that there is practically no public sentiment in favor of the present system in Chicago, at least. This is less the result of any carefully thought-out conviction than of public anger at the greed and corruption which has sprung from the relations between corporations and city. The same is probably true in great measure of the sentiment in favor of municipal ownership in every city. A corporation doing business under a municipal franchise which would content itself with what is generally recognized in law and in business as a reasonable profit on the actual capital invested, and would give as good service at as low charges as could be done on that basis, probably could feel fairly assured of remaining undisturbed in its privileges for an indefinite period. But that is not the modern way of doing corporation business, and there is no man who so easily convinces himself that public opinion must unanimously agree with his own opinion as the average modern investor."—*The Express* (*Rep.*), *Buffalo.*

"It has been charged that Harrison has been employing the patronage and power of his office in the most unscrupulous ways to reelect himself, and it is pretty well known that he has been surrounded by a most unsavory gang of ward bosses, working in alliance with the criminal element. But he has had for all that the support of a strong respectable element, and his election reflects the triumph of that moderate radicalism which is headed in the direction pointed out by Altgeld, but which would not travel quite so fast."—*The Republican* (*Ind.*), *Springfield.*

ANOTHER PHILIPPINE PROCLAMATION.

THE Philippine Commissioners—President Schurman, Professor Worcester, and ex-Minister Denby—followed up the successes of the campaign which resulted in the taking of Malolos, by issuing a proclamation to the Philippine people April 4. It differs in no essentials from the proclamation issued in January by General Otis, the military-governor, setting forth the good intentions of the United States in the development of the archipelago. The commissioners say:

"Unfortunately, these pure aims and purposes of the American Government and people have been misinterpreted to some of the inhabitants of certain islands, and, in consequence, the friendly American forces, without provocation, have been openly attacked. Why these hostilities? What do the best Filipinos desire? Can it be more than the United States is ready to give? They say they are patriots and want liberty? The Commission emphatically asserts that it is willing and anxious to establish an enlightened system of government under which the people may enjoy the

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largest measure of home rule and the amplest liberty consonant with the supreme ends of the government, and compatible with those obligations which the United States has assumed toward the civilized nations of the world."

The first of eleven articles specifying our intentions declares that "the supremacy of the United States must and will be enforced throughout every part of the archipelago; those who resist can accomplish nothing except their own ruin." In summary the other ten articles promise that—

with this adherence there will be granted to the people the most ample liberty and self-government reconcilable with the maintenance of a just, stable, effective, and economical administration of public affairs. Assurance is given that with the restoration of peace and the establishment of order the United States will immediately direct its efforts to the development of the great resources of the island. Means of communication and transportation will be undertaken, the construction of highways and railroads will be commenced and pushed, and public works will be erected that are needed to promote the general welfare. Domestic and foreign commerce, agricultural and industrial pursuits will be fostered and encouraged, schools will be established, taxes will be equitably imposed, honestly collected, and applied only to defraying the proper expenses of the government and the construction and maintenance of such public improvements as may be demanded to promote the interests of the people. In the carrying out of this wise policy it is the purpose of the United States to seek the cooperation of the Filipinos and to instal natives in official positions the duties of which they are able to successfully perform.

The commissioners announce that they will visit the provinces to ascertain enlightened native opinion, and they invite representative men to meet and consult with them in order that cooperation of the people may be secured.

Currents of home opinion regarding the proclamation are indicated by a few quotations from editorials:

Strong Deeds and Good Cheer.—"Strong deeds are followed with words of kindness and good cheer. They had been preceded by them. And had those earlier words been heeded and accepted the deeds would never have been needed. Now the Filipinos, or rather the Tagals, have learned a lesson which should make them more receptive of this message than they were of the former one of precisely the same purport. They have learned, at the hands of the American army and navy, that the power of the American Government is, at least as far as they are concerned, irresistible. They now have opportunity to learn, far more easily and at far less cost, that the disposition of the same Government toward them is equally just, kind, and generous, and that the determination of the United States to establish its lawful authority in those islands is no more resolute than its determination to administer the affairs of the islands for the benefit of the inhabitants, for the welfare of humanity, and for the advancement of civilization."—*The Tribune* (*Rep.*), *New York.*

Permanent American Dominion.—"Whether the proclamation of the President's Commission, coming on the heels of the swift and terrible work of the American army in Luzon, will or will not have the effect of bringing about a speedy abandonment of the struggle by the Filipinos depends on the depth and intensity of their desire for independence. The proclamation promises the natives all manner of good things—according, at least, to our notions of what things are good—except independence; of this it deliberately and emphatically shuts out the possibility. That their struggle for it is hopeless, if we persist in the determination to withhold it, must by this time be clear to all of their intelligent leaders; but it remains to be seen whether they will or will not continue a desperate and desultory warfare, by which, with the aid of their deadly climate in the rainy season, they may hope to wear out the desire, or assumed desire, of the people of the United States to keep them under a permanent American dominion.

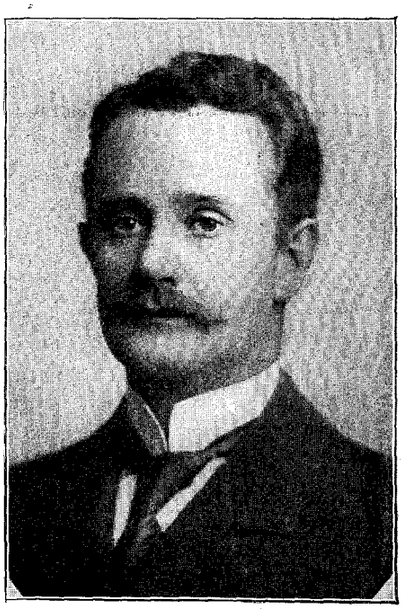
"In the mean time, it is important to observe that from the moment the need of obtaining votes for the confirmation of the treaty had passed, we have ceased to hear anything of the desire of the President to leave the future of the islands to the determination of Congress. . . . The Commission, as far as in it lies, has settled the question of the permanence of American dominion, the chief of all the questions which the President has so often declared to be a matter for future decision. This may be practically the only possible outcome of the situation; but it is as difficult to see what right a commission appointed by the President has to pass final judgment upon it as it is to reconcile that action with the President's repeated professions."—*The News* (*Ind.*), *Baltimore.*

"The one thing which the Filipinos under the leadership of Aguinaldo ask, as 'of right'—copying in the act and purpose our own Declaration of Independence, and pointing to the American struggle for independence as their high model—is freedom and the opportunity to govern themselves. Yet this inalienable thing, this very ark of our covenant, we deny to them in set terms. . . . To be the keeper of our brother shall we slay him first, in proof that we love him with unselfishness and 'would satisfy the well-founded demands and the highest sentiments and aspirations of the people!' There is a better way than this for sanity and justice to go."—*The Republican* (*Ind.*), *Springfield.*

"Critics of the Administration will err if they seek to find in this deliverance, as they have pretended to find in others which have preceded it, a sign of malevolent intent or of selfish scheming. The program for the Philippines is now plainly marked out: First peace, then good government for the people, and, as far as possible, by the people. What more could even Mr. Hoar ask?"—*The Star* (*Ind.*), *Washington.*

BRIG.-GEN. LLOYD WHEATON.

MAJ.-GEN. ARTHUR McARTHUR.



BRIG.-GEN. IRVING HALE.

MILITARY COMMANDERS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

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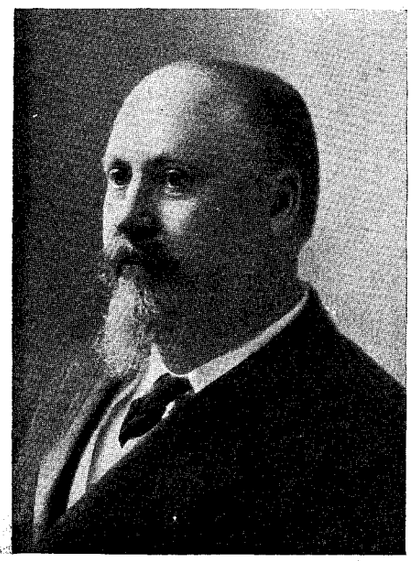
MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP OF STREET RAILWAYS IN DETROIT.

GOVERNOR PINGREE, ex-mayor of Detroit, by virtue of a law secured from the state legislature known as the McLeod law, has given the city of Detroit a chance to own and operate the street railways, and has been himself made president of a commission of three to negotiate the purchase of the lines. By the McLeod law, the city council was authorized to appoint at any time within the next twenty years a Detroit street-railway commission to negotiate with the companies, fix the terms and conditions of the transfer, and operate the system when acquired; the council to receive annual reports and have access to the books of the commission.



GOVERNOR HAZEN S. PINGREE, OF MICHIGAN.

Detroit papers vehemently opposed this municipal-ownership plan; they took Governor Pingree sharply to task for getting the McLeod law passed, and pointed out the lack of referendum on this matter to the voters of Detroit. Mr. Pingree answered that he was sure the people wanted municipal ownership, and that he would stake his reputation on getting the business details handled properly by a commission of the highest standing, under the law as secured amid the exigencies of politics.

An amusing feature of the situation in Detroit was revealed in a mass-meeting called by "citizens" to protest against the proposed experiment under the new law, without resort to a referendum. Accounts in the local press show that the meeting was practically turned into a general hurrah for Pingree, altho the chairman declared a resolution carried to the effect that no action be taken by the council until a vote of the people be taken upon its provisions.

The council having voted to take advantage of the new law (the mayor's veto of the resolution being ineffective) a commission is negotiating on the following lines set forth in a letter to the Detroit Citizens' Street-Railway Company:

"The purchase price, so far as the real estate, power-plant, car and other equipment, tracks, etc., must represent the actual value of the same, at this time, substantially what it would cost the city if its streets were not encumbered by street-railway tracks, etc., to construct the tracks and provide itself with necessary equipment to operate the same, less proper deduction for depreciation. To the end that we may be able to ascertain from disinterested sources the value of this part of the property, we would want you to provide us with a full and detailed inventory of all of the assets and property owned by the various railway companies operating lines of street railway in the city of Detroit, giving a separate inventory of the property of each company.

"We would want your assurance that persons selected by this commission should be given the fullest opportunity to verify this inventory and to examine the condition of all the property embraced in it, so as to be able to put an intelligent and reliable valuation upon the same.

"As to the purchase price of your franchise rights, we would expect that their value be measured by what it can be reasonably determined the present owners would realize from them above operating expenses, fixed charges, etc., during the lives of existing franchises, reducing the gross amount of such net earnings by such a sum as will equal a proper discount for determining present worth.

"For the purpose of having a basis for determining the value of your franchise rights upon the lines indicated we would require a detailed statement of the gross earnings, expense of operation, fixed charges, net earnings, etc., covering a period of five years past, and an opportunity to have all figures, statements, etc., submitted by you verified by experts selected by us, and for that purpose that all books, records, vouchers, statements, or other papers that would throw any light upon what the net earnings of the properties have been and are likely to be until the expiration of your franchise rights be opened to persons who shall be selected by us to examine the same.

"This seems to us an equitable basis for measuring the value of such rights. Fuller investigation and consideration may modify our views.

"We understand that the various steps taken in the matter up to this point have been taken upon the understanding that the purchase price of the properties should be fixed on the lines above indicated, and that all questions of present stock and bond issues shall be disregarded entirely.

"We can only proceed, as you of course know, upon the understanding that the purchase prices, when ascertained on the lines indicated, will be provided for without pledging the credit of the city."

Governor Pingree telegraphed to the New York *World*:

"The average life of the franchises is about seventeen years, but some of them expire in ten years. The act prohibits the bonding of the city for the purchase of the roads, but provides that bonds can only be secured by a mortgage upon the property purchased and upon its earnings. It will thus be seen that the experiment of municipal ownership can be made without cost to the taxpayers.

"The plans for purchasing and operating which you ask me to outline can not be definitely stated at the present time; but I would state generally that the commission would learn from careful examination the actual value of the railways, their earning power, present and prospective, and endeavor to arrive at a fair price, just alike to the city and to the railways, and if an agreement can be made bonds at a rate not greater than 4 per cent. will be issued for the purchase price.

"The fares will be made as low as possible, and I feel confident they will not be greater than three cents, with universal transfers, until the bonds are paid. They can then be fixed at a lower rate, as there will then be no necessity for raising a greater fund than will be needed to pay operating expenses, extensions, and improvements.

"I look upon the action of the legislature of Michigan and the Common Council of Detroit as the most progressive legislation of modern times, and if carried out in the spirit with which it is undertaken the results will be far-reaching and beneficent."

The press throughout the country takes the liveliest interest in the Detroit experiment. A few representative comments are appended:

Opposition Collapsed.—"Up to the present time the municipal-ownership project, authorized by the McLeod law, has moved forward as irresistibly as a glacier. To be sure there has been a good deal of clamor, a good deal of querulous doubt, and not a little windmill tilting, but when it came to a vote in the Common Council the opposition simply collapsed. . . . . .

"It is seldom that a municipality is called upon to entrust so much to three men, but so far as ordinary human wisdom may judge, the council has acted wisely. In the experiment about to be tried, the people are not placing the public credit at risk. If bonds are to be issued, they do not mean a direct tax upon the people for the payment of millions in principal and interest during the next thirty years. The people have merely delegated to a commission of three representative citizens, men of unusual foresight and business ability, men of unquestioned probity, a business proposition concerning which not one resident in one hundred is able to form an acceptable judgment. These facts are sufficient explanation for not submitting every detail to a referendum. The commissioners are attorneys for the people. It is their duty to examine the affairs of the street-railway company,

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to ascertain the amount of the investment and the earning capacity of the system, and, in conformity with their agreement, report these matters back to the Common Council for approval before taking final action. . . . If their estimate proves correct, and their advice leads to a successful demonstration of municipal ownership and operation of street railways, the people will commend them for having performed a valuable public service. If they are led into error through rashness or bad judgment, and the plan proves unsatisfactory, the public will hold the commissioners responsible. Under such conditions it is absolutely certain that the commission will be governed by conservatism; that the three men will exercise the same caution when acting in the interest of the city as they would when staking their own fortunes in a business venture."—*The Tribune* (*Sil. Rep.*), *Detroit.*

"Pingree, Municipal Owner."—"Dismissing from mind the Hon. Tom Johnson, whose ability to look out for himself in the future developments of the project is doubted by no one, it is a pleasure to focus all our unstinted admiration upon the resourceful personality of the Hon. Hazen S. Pingree, municipal owner. Dispossessed of the city of Detroit some two years ago by decree of the supreme court and of late getting very much the worst of it from the Republican Party of Michigan, the man has within a few short weeks put through a new program of political promotion whereby, with the support of his staff of time-servers, machine mercenaries, and the old crowd of Detroit claquers, he has repossessed himself of the control of the city and made a new stand for prestige and preeminence.

"His political paradise has been regained. He is doing his self-vaunting at the old stand. He has control of the street-railway situation in this city to do with it as he sees fit. Unless he awoke this morning a different man from what he was yesterday, he will avail himself of the opportunity as a politician and as a man who covets increasing power. Here is where the brilliant maneuvering has come in, and here is where the tribute to tireless and audacious political genius comes in.

"Things having gone badly with the governor at Lansing of late, he has staked all on this desperate play to regain lost prestige. He has discredited his former professions of confidence in the people and of anxiety to serve them in rushing the scheme through. Full surely, if he can afford to resort to such methods and take such chances in the final throw of the die of his political fortunes, the people can afford to await the issue with some degree of equanimity. They can afford to concede the sublime selfishness and conceit of the conspiracy.

"All hats off to Hazen S. Pingree, municipal owner! But, is his title to the city of Detroit fully determined? Time will tell."—*The Free Press* (*Nat. Dem.*), *Detroit.*

Pingree and the Referendum.—"That the people of Michigan seem to prefer the Pingree machine to other Republican machines that have dominated party affairs in Michigan was clearly indicated by the returns of the last state election. But there are indications that Mr. Pingree is about to subject his hold upon popular favor to a dangerous test. Emboldened by his success as a party dictator, he begins to evince a disregard for the people's rights that would daze the most arrogant of the old-time bosses. Posing as a champion of the people, he deliberately denies to them the privilege of an expression of the popular will upon an important governmental question.

"It was not to be expected that such a persistent champion of the 'initiative and referendum' as Governor Pingree would be the first to use his official position to prevent an exercise of that principle. But the Pingree type of reformers is full of surprises. It is not unusual for them to set aside the cardinal tenets of their political creed if they happen to stand in the way of their personal ambitions or political schemes."—*The Times-Herald* (*Rep.*), *Chicago.*

Pestiferous Socialism.—"The sound natural law is that the city may properly and with advantage own and operate systems, works, or plants which purvey to the needs of the entire people. It goes outside its province when it undertakes with the money of the taxpayers to produce or supply anything which, tho of public utility, is not a universal necessity, but is consumed or used by only a part of the people.

"The public-school system, water-works, streets, roads, and bridges, and public sanitation are properly a charge upon the municipality, because these things are of universal necessity, and it is right that all should pay for what all use and enjoy.

"Telephones, telegraphs, gas, and electric-light works, street railways, milk routes, cab-stands, dry-goods stores, soda-fountains, restaurants, barbers' shops, churches, theaters, and newspapers, tho all of great public utility, are not properly subjects of municipal ownership, control, and operation, because none of them is used, employed, or resorted to by all the people of the city.

"Taking the case of the telephone as an illustration, it would be an abuse of the taxing power and an act of flagrant misgovernment to take the money of three million people who never use a telephone to pay the cost of maintaining a system of telephones for the benefit of the other half million who do use it. . . . The city ought not to go into business to make money. That is not one of the functions of a city government. If the business is profitable it ought to be left to engage the energies and reward the industry of the private citizen. Any other theory is Socialistic and pestiferous.

"The remedy for excessive telephone charges is not to be sought in municipal ownership. If the persons who write and talk about improving the lot of the people would think more and dream less we should not hear so much as we do of municipal ownership of public utilities, the unearned increment, 16 to 1, and other schemes of confiscation."—*The Times* (*Ind.*), *New York.*

Tendencies of the Times.—"The truth is that the management of a railroad and of a street-passenger railway also is a business like any other, and more than many others it demands, as the condition of success, a special ability and an appropriate training. There are people who think that any one could operate a railroad, just as they think that any one could run a hotel or edit a newspaper. It is a mistake, and if the Detroit experiment goes far enough along the indicated lines the gravity and extent of the mistake are likely to be made plain. Suppose our councils undertook to operate the cars of the Union Traction system. Wouldn't it be easy to foresee the result? Wouldn't it be safe to say that it would lead to a disastrous finale? Imagine the Union Traction converted into a vast political machine. The people of Philadelphia would assuredly not desire to witness such a consummation, and how something of the kind can be avoided at Detroit does not appear.

"The best plan to secure for the public the most satisfactory service from the street-car lines, together with an equitable share of the profits of the business, seems to be that adopted by the city of Glasgow in Scotland. There the street-car franchise is rented from year to year to the highest bidder under conditions which carefully protect the interests of the community, and so spirited has been the competition that a large part of the expenses of the municipality is defrayed out of the revenue collected from this source. Something of this kind ought to be and perhaps, indeed, may be the end in contemplation by the Detroit reformers, whose movement freshly illustrates, in an impressive manner, one of the most marked and pregnant tendencies of the times."—*The Inquirer* (*Rep.*), *Philadelphia.*

An Important Experiment.—"The vote on the question by the people of Detroit is a detail of little consequence in comparison with the importance of the experiment of the purchase by an American city of the railroads already built and in operation. If this succeeds the municipal-ownership advocates, both here and elsewhere, will redouble their demands for the abolition of all private franchises and for the supply of gas and transportation by the city government. They are not unaware that the public ownership and private operation of ferries have been successful here, or that the building of a bridge across the East River by the people has vindicated the wisdom of the enterprise. But these successful enterprises can not be compared with the control of all the railroad lines in the streets. It is worthy of note in connection with the Detroit plan that arrangements are made for letting the city out if it should fail. Governor Pingree evidently lacks the courage of his theories."—*The Eagle* (*Ind. Dem.*), *Brooklyn.*

"These developments in Toledo and Detroit are of the highest significance, and demand attention from all students of our governmental system. It means something when the metropolis of one State and an important city in another accept the idea of so radical a change in the theory of municipal administration. . . . Whether the new policy shall prove beneficent or not, its adoption simultaneously by cities in two States is certainly an event of the greatest significance."—*The Evening Post* (*Ind.*), *New York.*

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ADVERTISERS AND NEWSPAPER POLICY.

NO little comment has been occasioned by an alleged boycott of a New York newspaper by large advertisers because the paper engaged in a crusade displeasing to them. Practises of custom-house officials in enforcing the provisions of the Dingley tariff law concerning personal baggage brought in by travelers were attacked by *The Evening Post*, and, in the course of its criticism, that paper blamed an organization of merchants for the enactment of the clause under which the alleged abuses arose. The result is explained by *The Post* as follows:

"We print two letters to-day relating to the absence from our columns of the usual announcements of certain dry-goods firms. These correspondents and others wish to know the reason of the sudden withdrawal of this usual information for our shopping subscribers. The reason is that a considerable number of dry-goods firms are displeased with our treatment of the baggage matter and some cognate subjects. They claim the right to direct our mode of treating certain topics, as is the custom, we are informed, in Philadelphia. If they would not absolutely prohibit the baggage topic, they would have preferred that we should let it alone. But they specially object to the appearance in our columns of any mention, even by correspondents, of the fact that some goods are cheaper in Europe than in America. Our difficulty about complying with their desire is that we have always presented our independence, both in the choice of our topics and in our manner of treating them, as our chief title to public confidence. Any departure from this policy under pecuniary inducements from the outside would constitute a fraud of a very gross kind on our readers, so that, however reasonable the demand may be, we can not comply with it. Then, as to the mention of the difference between American and English prices, which is caused by the tariff, we must remind our friends that *The Evening Post* has been for eighty years a free-trade paper, and is in the habit of using openly all the arguments within its reach, and one of the principal arguments, and the one probably oftenest used, is this difference of prices. To agree to exclude it now from our columns would be a piece of both absurdity and corruption, of which we are quite incapable, much as it may trouble some excellent men. Besides, what is called an independent paper, such as we profess to publish, must be edited by us and not by outsiders. If any trade or profession were allowed to direct its policy or choose its topics occultly, it would be necessary in common honesty to make the fact known."

Following this explanation *The Post* for many days printed columns of personal letters, approving its stand to the extent of asking for a list of the firms which had withdrawn their advertising patronage, and declaring that purchases would be made elsewhere while the boycott should last.

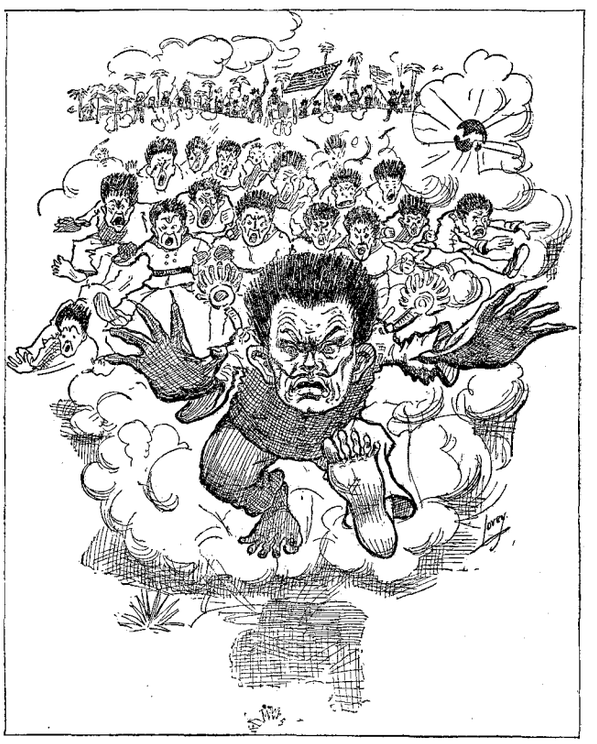
From newspaper utterances on the situation thus revealed we quote:

Flavor of Coercion.—"On the surface of things the genesis of this trouble seems plain enough. In the heat of its very commendable crusade against the irritating and oppressive methods employed by customs officers in inspecting and appraising baggage of incoming ocean travelers, *The Post* was unfortunate enough to print a story about the difference between the prices of certain articles here and abroad which contained some overstatements and inaccuracies. This article offended some of the New York retailers, who thereupon withdrew their advertising from *The Post*, and altho *The Post* in an early subsequent issue gave the other side of the Americo-European price question, with still greater fulness and prominence—which should, according to the custom in such matters, have been accepted as the *amende honorable*—the retailers in question still decline, up to the present writing, to resume their customary advertising in that paper.

"Now, while it is the undoubted right of any business-house to advertise when and where it pleases, there is to this procedure an unpleasant flavor of coercion of the press. *The Evening Post* has always been considered an excellent medium for high-class dry-goods advertising, and has been used by the merchants because they believed that it paid them to do so. It will hardly be urged that the sudden cessation of their customary announcements is on account of a changed belief in this regard. These advertisers are seeking to punish *The Post*, just as other advertisers have frequently attempted to punish *The Economist*, for too much freedom of opinion; and while, as we have already stated, the merchants are entirely within their rights in bestowing their advertising as they please, the episode is an unfortunate one, and one which we hope to see speedily terminated."—*The Dry-Goods Economist, New York.*

Menace to Liberty.—"Bluntly put, the action of the advertisers resolved itself into a conspiracy to boycott the New York *Evening Post* for having the courage of its political opinions.

THE LATEST SHAPE.—*The World, New York.*



PRESS DISPATCH: "Aguinaldo led his forces in person."
—*The Herald, Salt Lake.*

CURRENT CARTOONS.

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"With the general trend of these opinions *The Times-Herald* has little sympathy. They are better suited for the longitude of Liverpool, London, Birmingham, Glasgow, Sheffield, and Manchester than for New York and the United States of America. Moreover, they are expressed in the language of pessimistic despair, superinduced by a torpid liver. They are carping, rasping, cynical, and exasperating to a degree. But they are generally relieved by wit, consistency, and independence.

"For eighty years *The Evening Post* has been an advocate of free trade, and it properly resents the attempt to coerce it to change its views at the bidding of its advertisers. It justly says that to exclude a comparison of the difference in prices at home and abroad now to please its advertisers would be both absurd and corrupt. 'An independent paper such as it professes to publish must be edited by its editors and not by outsiders.'

"There is a widespread misapprehesion as to the relation of newspapers and advertisers, of which *The Times-Herald* has had personal experience. On more than one occasion its course has not met with the approval of some of its advertisers, and they have lifted the club which has fallen in New York. But in every such instance where the threat has been met with fearless and frank explanation of the impossibility of permitting the advertiser to dictate the policy of *The Times-Herald*, the complaining advertiser has seen the unreasonableness of his contention.

"There is a line in the relations between newspaper publisher and advertiser that can never be safely transgressed—this is, that the publisher sells more than advertising space when he accepts an advertisement, no matter whether it relates to an inch or a page of display. The publisher who sells his free opinion with his advertising space is corrupt, the publisher who changes his opinion because he does not get an advertisement is a blackmailer. The advertiser who expects to sway or dictate the opinion of a newspaper by giving or withholding his advertisement is guilty of tampering with the fountain of popular knowledge and opinion at the well from which they are daily drawn.

"Imagine what would be the effect upon the influence of a newspaper were it known to be published by the leave of its advertisers? It might better give up the ghost of its influence at once than stagger along with such a halter about its neck.

"We hear much talk of trusts conspiring to buy and control newspapers. Absurd and impossible as is the proposal, it contains no greater menace to the liberties of the people and the safety of the government than the action of the New York dry-goods advertisers.

"The advertiser gets value received in the space for which he pays. Beyond that he can not honestly expect more, and the publisher can not concede more. Their interests are mutually dependent on the publicity given to the advertisement by the circulation of the newspaper. This is large or small, gilt-edged, medium, or valueless according to the character of the newspaper, which in turn depends on the honesty, intelligence, and enterprise with which it is edited.

"Neither governments nor parties nor trusts nor advertisers are safe censors for newspapers. They must be edited by, for, and in the public interest."—*The Times-Herald* (*Rep.*), *Chicago*.

MAYOR JONES OF TOLEDO.

THE reelection, April 3, of Mayor Samuel M. Jones, of Toledo, Ohio, by a plurality of 13,310 and a majority of 10,017 over the two regular party nominees in a total vote of about 25,000, brings again into prominence one of the unique characters in present-day politics. Toledo is a city of about 145,000 inhabitants, and Mr. Jones, who is a local manufacturer, was first elected as a Republican. In the mayor's chair, as in his private business, he gave out a version of the Golden Rule, "I am going to do by you as I hope you will do by me," and he was popularly dubbed the "Golden-Rule mayor." He has become widely known of late by reason of his advocacy in print and in public addresses of "the right to work." Mr. Jones was a candidate for renomination by the Republicans, but was turned down by the organization. Thereupon he announced his independent candidacy and secured his remarkable majority, the Democrats electing three city officials by small pluralities while the remainder of the Republican ticket was elected by 2,500 plurality. The city council will be Republican on joint ballot. Mayor Jones issued a statement saying:

"The overwhelming victory . . . is a great triumph for the common people and indicates the beginning of a movement for equality of opportunity that is destined to sweep this country. It can not be accounted for on the narrow hypothesis of the 'personal popularity of the candidate,' as the partizan press of this city is seeking to show. It is the triumph of principle over party. It is the dawn of the day that is to see the emancipation of the people from the long night of bondage to party superstition, class hatred, and slavery to the corporations.

SAMUEL M. JONES,
Mayor of Toledo.

Reproduced from a recent photograph. Courtesy of *New York Journal*.

"I want it to be distinctly understood that this campaign has been fought out on the broad basis of equality as set forth in the Declaration of Independence, the still broader proposition of the brotherhood of all men, and the declaration that every man willing to work has a right to live and the right to such a share of the fruit of his labors as will let him live a decently human life.

"The declaration of principles upon which the independent campaign was conducted and to the support of which the people rallied so magnificently involved:

"Public ownership of all public utilities;

"No grant of new or extension of existing franchises;

"The abolition of the contract system of doing the work of city improvement;

"The substitution of the day-labor plan, with a minimum wage of $1.50 for an eight-hour day, and

"The employment of organized labor on all public work.

"The victory indicates that the people believe in these things, that they have tired of ring rule in the interest of corporations, that the crack of the whip that places party above principle no longer has any terror for men born free, and that the people are eager that their legislators and leaders shall incorporate these principles into law and give them an opportunity to express their love for each other through the thing we call government. To lead in this work is the manifest destiny of these United States, and the municipalities must be in the forefront of progress.

"All the disreputable tactics of guerilla warfare were resorted to by the partizan press of the city in their frantic and vain effort to divert the minds of the people from the real issue. The fair name of our beautiful city was besmirched with every vile calumny and slander that could be laid against it, but the people kept their minds on rule of cash by a few of the people?—and the verdict has been rendered once for all by the heroic Toledoans in favor of the golden rule of all the people.

"On one side of this question stood organized labor in a solid phalanx, and with organized labor practically all of the working people, and the intelligent masses who believe in fair play and do not ask anything more for themselves than they are willing to grant to others. Over against them stood both political machines, the partizan press of the city, and the franchise-hungry corporations. The victory proves that the people will yet have their own.

"Long live the people."

The Toledo *Blade* (Rep.) regrets "unreasoning enthusiasm" among the voters:

"Toledo is going through another such experience as she had

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some ten years ago when the city pipe-line scheme was the burning issue. A large number of her voters have again become the victims of an unreasoning enthusiasm, and the result is the re-election of Mayor Jones.

"The chief factor in this result has been his extreme personal popularity, because of his benevolence and philanthropy. Far more votes were cast for him because of this than there were because of belief in his Socialistic theories. Party lines were lost sight of yesterday, and voters of both parties rallied to his standard in such numbers as to overwhelm all opposition.

"Such intense enthusiasm as has marked the Jones canvass is all-powerful while it lasts; but like all outbursts of the kind, its brevity of tenure is proportioned to its intensity. The wave of sympathetic frenzy will subside, and the Socialistic millennium will not be in evidence.

Mayor Jones will have a following attracted by his charities and his broad sympathies; but his present hour of political triumph is perilous. Hitherto he has talked of reform, and drawn entrancing tho distorted pictures of the future. Now comes the period of action. He must set himself to work to realize some of these theories.

"We presume, from his utterances, that he will first try the scheme of a city lighting-plant. We have already expressed our opinion of this, and given our reasons therefor. We wait to see the test, and are willing to venture the prediction that Toledo will find it as much a failure as was the pipe-line, tho it will, fortunately, not cost the city so large a sum.

"Whatever else he may have on his program, time alone can tell. But we doubt if, two years hence, Toledo has not had her fill of municipal ownership, and of the building up of a political machine to be run by the gang of wily and conscienceless politicians who are pursuing their own personal and selfish schemes under cover of the popular enthusiasm for Jones."

The Chicago *Journal* (Ind.) says that the contest in Toledo is significant of the general contest between conservative and radical ideas in this country:

"The vested interests will hear no arguments, they will not listen to reason, they refuse to discuss. They will not admit that there is anything at all worthy of a sensible person's consideration in a radical social program. In this they make a grave error. They put all parts of the radical program on the same plane. Whatever in it is dangerous or vicious gets an equal chance with what is wholesome and beneficent.

"Mayor Jones is an avowed Socialist. Some of his ideas may seem visionary and impracticable, if not menacing. He is known as the Golden-Rule mayor, and his attempts to apply the basic doctrine of Christianity in his business has brought him great derision from those who have learned better ways of fattening a bank book. Yet Toledo has survived one term of his administration and wants another.

"Perhaps it was because he was demonstrating that he was a success instead of a failure that the mayor became an object of fear to the 'business interests' of his city and of great loathing to the political machines those interests dominated. They determined that he should not be renominated by the Republican convention, as he had been before, and it is generally understood in Toledo that the committee appointed to see that he met defeat at the primaries had instructions to secure that defeat 'by fair means or foul.'

"Jones and the people, however, were stronger than the machines, the franchise-hungry corporations, and the partizan press. The mayor ran independently and received more votes than the other two candidates combined.

"What Mayor Jones defeated was an organized effort to smother liberal thought and free opinion. In such a contest he ought to have won, even if his doctrines had been vicious and dangerous, for it is hard to imagine anything more vicious or dangerous than the sort of opposition he had to contend with. In different parts of the country the public is demanding a trial of some of the ideas for which the mayor of Toledo stands. His victory serves notice that where that demand is made by a majority of the people it will not yield to the threats of vested interests and the stupid methods of machine politics."

The Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.) considers Mr. Jones's re-election a remarkable event:

"It is just two years since Mr. Jones was nominated for mayor to break a deadlock in the Republican Party caused by the open corruption which had characterized the previous incumbency. The ring politicians this spring were successful in capturing the nomination, but the fact that Mr. Jones was returned on an independent ticket has only served to demonstrate its political strength. The holding in 1903 at Toledo of the Ohio Centennial, for which the federal Government has just appropriated $150,000 as its share, made particularly important the election of this spring. His many propositions, advanced in the platform on which he has been elected, are briefly: The establishment of a city plant for the manufacture of fuel gas; the control and operation by the city of the electric-lighting plant; civil service in all municipal departments; the enactment by the legislature of laws that will give the city such a measure of home rule as will enable it to 'bring out the best that is in its own people'; no grant or extension of franchises without the approval of the people; abandonment of the contract system on all public works, such as paving, sewers, etc.; the compilation and publication of the city directory; public-school kindergartens; larger street improvements; sprinkling of the streets by the city; more public parks; playgrounds for children; music in the parks; free public baths; revision of the city license laws; and the repeal of the ordinance licensing employment agencies in Toledo. In addition the mayor proposes the abolition of the veto power and the introduction of the referendum."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THOMAS JEFFERSON must regret that he did not take his birthday with him.—*The Express, Buffalo.*

HAVING pacified Reed, McKinley ought to find it a mere recreation to pacify the Filipinos.—*The Republic, St. Louis.*

POSSIBLY William Waldorf Astor turned Englishman with a view of making himself popular in this country.—*The Post, Washington.*

ALGER must have sent his resignation by a messenger boy who had secured a copy of the latest Old Sleuth detective story.—*The Post, Denver.*

WHEN the question of wireless telegraphy has been settled, some inventor may undertake to organize a successful system of wireless politics.—*The Star, Washington.*

WHEN a burglar breaks into a bank he should not necessarily be accused of seeking to rob. He may be only looking for a "sphere of influence," just as if he were a great power.—*The Pilot, Boston.*

A PARALLEL CASE.—The claim is made that the Cubans are incapable of self-government because the political leaders of the island are divided into so many factions. On the same showing it may be said that New York needs a protectorate.—*The Globe-Democrat, St. Louis.*

"HELLO, there, is that Peking, China?"

"Yes."

"This is Italy. We demand a slice of China. San Moon Bay will do to begin with."

"Go and get a reputation. Ring off!"—*The Chronicle-Telegraph, Pittsburg.*

ANGLO-AMERICAN DIPLOMACY.—A rupture with Great Britain threatens; the war cloud lowers.

All night the Cabinet sits at Washington.

The nation waits anxiously.

In the gray hours of the morning the telegraph keys click noisily.

Some absolutely fresh jokes are being cabled to our ambassador at St. James, in cipher.

It is confidently predicted that the crisis will now be averted.—*The Journal, Detroit.*

UNCLE SAM: "Whoopee! I ain't doing a thing."—*The Dispatch, Pittsburg.*

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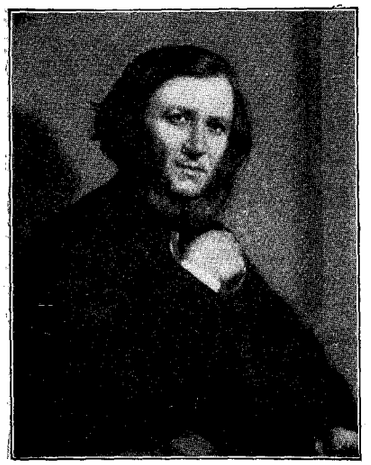
LETTERS AND ART.

LOVE LETTERS OF TWO POETS.

IN "The Letters of Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett," lately published, Alice Meynell recognizes "the most important addition to human history—to the history of human character and of poetry—added to English letters during many a year." Again she says: "These are among the most closely intellectual letters ever exchanged, and their matter was one thing—love."



ROBERT BROWNING.
By courtesy of Harper & Brothers.

Robert Browning, before he died, destroyed all his correspondence except a package of some hundreds of letters which passed between Miss Barrett and himself in the period from January, 1845, to September, 1846. These he gave to his son, Mr. R. B. Browning, with the words: "There they are, do with them as you please when I am dead and gone." The son has felt it his duty to give them to the world, for which act the world has returned him some criticism mixed with its gratitude. That his taste should be called in question for publishing this most intimate revelation of his parents' love and courtship was inevitable. But in view of the light the letters throw upon the rare beauty and nobility of character of both writers, it must be admitted that Mr. Barrett Browning has only honored his parents, at the same time performing an important service to literature. Apropos of this question, the following passage from one of Mrs. Browning's own letters is of interest:

"I, for my part, value letters as the most vital part of biography, and for any rational human being to put his foot on the traditions of his kind in this particular class does seem to me as wonderful as possible. . . . We should all be ready to say that if the secrets of our daily lives and inner souls may instruct other sorrowing souls, let them be open to men hereafter as they are to God now. Dust to dust, and soul-secrets to humanity—there are natural heirs to all these things."

When Robert Browning wrote the first of these letters he had not met Miss Barrett, who, owing to an accident in girlhood, was a sufferer whose life was varied only by the change from her sofa to her writing-desk. Browning admired her poems, and he wrote and told her so, beginning thus impetuously:

"I love your verses with all my heart, dear Miss Barrett—and this is no off-hand complimentary letter that I shall write—whatever else, no prompt, matter-of-course recognition of your genius, and there a graceful and natural end of the thing. . . . Into me it has gone, and part of me it has become, this great living poetry of yours, not a flower of which but took root and grew—Oh, how different that is from lying to be dried and pressed flat, and prized highly, and put in a book with a proper account at top and bottom, and shut up and put away, and the book called a 'Flora' besides! . . . I do, as I say, love these books with all my heart—and I love you too."

This drew an instant answer:

"I thank you, dear Mr. Browning, from the bottom of my heart. You meant to give me pleasure by your letter—and even if the object had not been answered, I ought still to thank you. But it is thoroughly answered. Such a letter from such a hand! Sympathy is dear—very dear to me; but the sympathy of a poet, and of such a poet, is the quintessence of sympathy to me! Will you take back my gratitude for it?—agreeing, too, that of all the commerce done in the world, from Tyre to Carthage, the exchange of sympathy for gratitude is the most princely thing!"

In the seventh letter from Miss Barrett she says: "You seem to have drunken of the cup of life full, with the sun shining on it. I have lived only inwardly; or with *sorrow* for a strong emotion." Again she writes: "My only idea of happiness, as far as my personal enjoyment is concerned, lies deep in poetry and its associations." When Browning begins to press for permission to see his friend face to face, she answers him:

"I observe that you distrust me, and that perhaps you penetrate my morbidity and guess how when the moment comes to see a living human face to which I am not accustomed, I shrink and grow pale in the spirit. Do you? You are learned in human nature, and you know the consequences of leading such a secluded life as mine—notwithstanding all my fine philosophy about social duties and the like—well—if you have such knowledge or if you have it not, I can not say, but I do say that I will indeed see you when the warm weather has revived me a little. For if you think I should not like to see you, you are wrong, for all your learning. But I shall be afraid of you at first—tho I am not, in writing this. You are Paracelsus, and I am a recluse, with nerves that have been all broken on the rack, and now hang loosely—quivering at a step and breath."

Soon after this their first meeting takes place, and her life begins to lose some of its gloom in the sunshine of his. Mr. Barrett, it appears, was both tyrannical and eccentric, and his daughter's dread of his displeasure made it necessary that the frequency of Mr. Browning's visits should not be known to him. Browning appreciated the misery of her position. He wrote:

"I who *could* free you from it, I am here scarcely daring to write . . . tho I know you must feel for me and forgive what forces itself from me, . . . what retires so mutely into my heart at your least word, . . . what *shall not* be again written or spoken, if you so will, . . . that I should be made happy beyond all hope of expression by. Now while I *dream*, let me once dream! I would marry you now and thus—I would come when you let me, and go when you bade me—I would be no more than one of your brothers—'*no more*'—that is, instead of getting to-morrow for Saturday, I should get Saturday as well—two hours for one—when your head ached I should be *here*. I deliberately choose the realization of that dream (of sitting simply by you for an hour every day) rather than any other, excluding you, I am able to form for this world, or any world I know. And it will continue but a dream."

ELIZABETH BARRETT.
By courtesy of Harper & Brothers.

Browning had proposed to Miss Barrett some time before, and she had silenced him with tender dignity, refusing to burden his future with hers, which seemed to her only "a thing for making burdens out of, only not for your carrying, as I have vowed to my own soul." To this letter she now replied:

"And now listen to me in turn. You have touched me more profoundly than I thought even *you* could have touched me—my heart was full when you came here to-day. Henceforward I am

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yours for everything but to do you harm—and I am yours too much, in my heart, ever to consent to do you harm in that way. If I could consent to do it, not only should I be less loyal . . . but in one sense, less yours. I say this to you without drawback and reserve, because it is all I am able to say, and perhaps all I *shall* be able to say. However this may be, a promise goes to you in it that none, except God and your will, shall interpose between you and me, . . . I mean, that if He should free me within a moderate time from the trailing chain of this weakness, I will then be to you whatever at that hour you shall choose . . . whether friend or more than friend . . . a friend to the last in any case. So it rests with God and with you—only in the mean while you are most absolutely free . . . 'unentangled' (as they call it) by the breath of a thread—and if I did not know that you considered yourself so, I would not see you any more, let the effort cost me what it might. You may force me to *feel:* . . . but you can not force me to *think* contrary to my first thought . . . that it were better for you to forget me at once in one relation. And if better for *you*, can it be bad for *me?* which flings me down on the stone-pavement of the logicians."

In another letter she writes:

"In nothing do you show your strength more than in your divine patience and tenderness toward me, till . . . not being used to it, I grow overwhelmed by it all, and would give my life at a word. Why did you love me, my beloved, when you might have chosen from the most perfect of all women, and each would have loved you with the perfectest of her nature? That is my riddle in this world. I can understand everything else . . . I was never stopped for the meaning of sorrow upon sorrow . . . but that you should love me I do not understand, and I think that I never shall."

Finally Browning's will prevailed, and they were secretly married in Marylebone church, May 12, 1845.

These letters are full of other matters only secondary in interest to the love story which they reveal. As a letter-writer, Miss Barrett is less involved and self-conscious in expression than Mr. Browning, and her comments on books and people are always interesting. In the following passages she has a word to say on the woman question, which was then very much alive:

"If you promised never to tell Mrs. Jameson, nor Miss Martineau, I would confide to you perhaps, my secret profession of faith, which is . . . which is . . . that—let us say and do what we please and can. There *is* a natural inferiority of mind in women—of the intellect, not by any means of the moral nature—and that the history of art and of genius testifies to this fact openly. Oh, I would not say so to Mrs. Jameson for the world. I believe I was a coward to her altogether, for when she denounced carpet work as injurious to the mind, because it led the workers into 'fatal habits of reverie' I defended the carpet work as if I were striving *pro aris et focis* (I who am so innocent of all that knowledge!), and said not a word for the poor reveries which have frayed among so much silken time for me. . . . . .

"I should not dare even, I think, to tell her that I believe all women, all of us in a mass, to have minds of quicker movement, but less power and depth, and that we are under your feet because we can't stand upon our own. Not that we should be, either, quite under your feet! so you are not to be too proud, if you please—and there is certainly some amount of wrong—but it never will be right in the manner and to the extent contemplated by certain of our own prophetesses . . . nor ought to be, I hold, in intimate persuasion. One woman, indeed, now alive and only *that* one down all the ages of the world, seems to me to justify for a moment an opposite opinion—that wonderful woman George Sand; who has something monstrous in combination with her genius there is no denying at moments (for she has written one book, 'Leila,' which I could nor read, tho I am not easily turned back), but whom, in her good and evil together, I regard with infinitely more admiration than all other women of genius who are or have been. Such a colossal nature in every way—with all that breadth and scope of faculty which women want—magnanimous and loving the truth and loving the people, and with that 'hate of hate' too, which you extol, so eloquent and yet earnest, as if she were dumb—so full of a living sense of beauty and of noble, kind instincts toward an ideal purity, and so proving a right, even in her own wrong."

Against the movement then afoot to admit women as members of Parliament Robert Browning states the following generous objection:

"How essentially retrograde a measure! Parliament seems no place for originating, creative minds—but for second-rate minds influenced by and bent on working out the results of these; and the most efficient qualities for such a purpose are confessedly found oftener with men than with women—physical power having a great deal to do with it besides. . . . There is such a thing as influencing the influencers, playing the Bentham to the Cobden, the Barry to a Commission for Public Works, the Lough [the sculptor] to the three or four industrious men with square paper caps who get rules and plummets and dot the blocks of marble all over as his drawings indicate."

ENGLISH AUTHORS ON THE "DISTINCTIVE GENIUS OF FRANCE."

M. ANGE GALDEMAR, a French journalist, asked a number of English men of letters to name the French authors, now dead, who in their opinion best represent the distinctive genius of France. The replies were published in the *Gaulois* (Paris) and in *The Morning Post* (London). The question is a large one, and the answers proved not always very illuminating. In some instances, however, they were concise and suggestive. George Meredith wrote:

"In reply to your request that I should name the French writers now dead who are in my opinion most characteristic of the genius of France, they are: For human philosophy, Montaigne; for the comic appreciation of society, Molière; for the observation of life and condensed expression, La Bruyère; for a most delicate irony scarcely distinguishable from tenderness, Renan; for high pitch of impassioned sentiment, Racine. Add to these your innumerable writers of mémoires and pensées in which France has never had a rival."

Edmund Gosse named five authors, giving his reasons for the choice of each. We quote from his letter:

"I have set myself to consider which are those which have excelled in directions where they have contrived to leave behind them all writers of other nations who have attempted exactly the same intellectual and spiritual adventures. After much reflection, I believe that Villon, Ronsard, Racine, Balzac, and Flaubert are the five great writers most exclusively characteristic of the genius of France.

"Villon, because he is the one lyrical voice of the democracy of the Middle Ages, as Dante is of its aristocracy and Chaucer of its bourgeoisie.

"Ronsard, because he represents, at its culminating point, a dexterity in the application of Renaissance ideas to modern art which was nowhere carried to such an exquisite completeness as it was in France.

"Racine, because in every country of Europe an effort was made in the seventeenth century to apply to the most serious poetry the principles of Aristotle, but always with some hardness, some dryness, some clumsiness, with the solitary exception of the tender, melodious, and passionate tragedies of Racine.

"Balzac, because he is the most opulent of all creators in prose, as Shakespeare is in poetry; and because, by dint of this prodigious fecundity, he turned the whole course of European fiction away from Sir Walter Scott.

"Flaubert, because he remains the type of the indefatigable and impeccable artist, doing battle at every hour of his life to mediocrity and silliness, always burning the clear oil of life in the onyx lamp of personal temperament. He is the Pharos of the depressed, shaken, but still self-respecting literary artist.

"Let me take this opportunity of thanking you for your effort to encourage relations of sympathy and comprehension between the two most living literatures of our time, those of France and England."

Anthony Hope named La Fontaine as to him the most excellent type of French genius, because his writings are "distinguished

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superlatively by the spirit and wit, the technical mastery, the sublimation of dexterity, the sharp, bright elegance that belong preeminently to the French genius as manifested in the art of letters." Andrew Lang answered: "In my opinion all the works of all the great French authors, from the 'Chanson de Roland' to M. Anatole France, are highly characteristic of the genius of France in different aspects." Arthur W. Pinero made no selection, but answered instead:

"Speaking generally, . . . I would say that those French authors whose works are most characteristic of the genius of France are those writers who have possessed the quality of intellectual vivacity—those, in short, who have been witty yet profound, sparkling yet never merely frivolous. This quality of intellectual vivacity is, I believe, the great, and in its most eminent degree the unique, possession of Frenchmen."

Professor Saintsbury "could not presume to select"; while Mr. Frederic Harrison gave a list of thirty names.

THE APOSTLE OF "INTUITIVISM."

M. EDOUARD ROD, tho little known in this country before the Cercle Français of Harvard invited him to lecture, is one of the most notable and interesting of the younger French writers:

Beginning his literary career under the domination of Zola's genius, M. Rod at first offered allegiance to the school of naturalism. But partly because of inherent qualities of temperament, and partly because of his sensitiveness to the other trends of modern thought, his work reveals a steady growth away from the tenets of Zola, until to-day he formulates his art creed in the word "intuitivism." According to this creed, the artist must study himself in order to know and love others. This form of introspection is defended from the charge of egoism on the ground that it looks at the particular only to discover the general. In M. Rod's own words: "We lose our time when we count our own heart-beats, but not when we listen to the vibrating echo of the infinite succession of human hearts." As a novelist, M. Rod interests himself largely with the phenomena of conscience. He is essentially a moralist. Of the characters drawn in his novels, M. René Doumic says, in his volume of essays on "Contemporary French Novelists":

"[They are] beings unsullied by a life of pleasure, who have kept intact an energy of nature of which they are hardly aware themselves; and who, being endowed with true nobility of soul, are incapable of the compromises which protect the average mortal from great catastrophes. Souls like these scorn to lead a double life, which respects propriety while violating duty. They count for nothing those pleasures of the senses which leave the heart empty, and disdain to attach themselves by ties which may be lightly broken. Too generous for reserves, they pledge themselves wholly, and exact no less than they give. It is the best in them—their disinterestedness, their absolute sincerity—which causes their ruin, leaving them disarmed against dangers of which they have no suspicion, and which seize them unawares. The best we can wish for natures like these is that they may carry out of life, unsuspected, the treasure of ardent feeling wrapped up in their hearts; for, once they begin pouring it forth, they can not stop half-way, but must travel their road to the end, even tho that road may be bordered with ruins, and lead to a Calvary."

Mr. Frederic Taber Cooper, writing in the April *Bookman*, quotes the opinion of M. Charles Recolin, a French critic, that when the time comes for writing a history of ideas during the last quarter of the nineteenth century M. Rod will be one of the first witnesses consulted, "since no one has been more fully penetrated with the thoughts of his time, and no one has interpreted them with more scrupulous sincerity."

As a lecturer M. Rod comes to us as the successor of René Doumic and Ferdinand Brunetière. It is therefore natural that we should think of him first of all as a critic, says Mr. Cooper, and continues: "He has not defined his tenets of criticism with quite the same outspoken frankness as he has his creed as a novelist; but it is easy to gather from his writings that, while he stands for objective as against subjective criticism, he is scarcely more in sympathy with the dogmatism of Brunetière than with the impressionism of Anatole France." In another part of his article Mr. Cooper says:

"He [M. Rod] is especially in sympathy with the doctrine that 'a work of art exerts an esthetic influence on those persons alone

M. EDOUARD ROD.

whose mental peculiarities are reproduced in its characters,' and that accordingly the social significance of a book depends upon whether it appeals to a large group or to a small one. The fact is that Rod, whether novelist or critic, is first, last, and always a moralist. His great preoccupation, whether analyzing a book or a soul, is to cast up the balance of its moral significance. The moral and ethical influence which a volume may have upon the world at large interests him more than its purely literary value, which, he concedes, is to some extent a matter of opinion. Nothing better illustrates Rod's attitude toward literature than his 'Idées Morales du Temps Present.' An attempt to 'draw up a balance-sheet of the moral ideas of his contemporaries' is, he admits, an impracticable enterprise, but he has attempted to arrive at approximate results by choosing ten authors whom he regards as representative, and arranging them in a graded series, extending from negative to positive, from Ernest Renan to Eugène-Melchior de Vogüé. M. Renan, the 'high priest of nothingness,' the exponent of 'dogmatic skepticism,' is well chosen to represent the negative current, which, he tells us, has lately been augmented by two others, the pessimistic current of Schopenhauer and the naturalistic current of Zola. Purely intellectual writers, like Bourget and Lemaitre, have gone with the stream; others, represented by Scherer, have drifted aimlessly. Among those who have resisted, he places first the independent moralists like Alexandre Dumas; next Brunetière, the champion of tradition; and lastly Tolstoy and de Vogüé, as representing those who have frankly taken the side of religion."

The Critic compares M. Rod, as a novelist, with Mrs. Humphry Ward, qualifying the comparison by the statement that the author of "Robert Elsmere" does not possess the quality of passion in the same degree as the author of "Le Ménage du Pasteur

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Naudié." Anne Garrison Brinton, writing in the New York *Evening Post*, says that M. Rod's work is "uniformly without any sort of humor." She continues:

"His is the work of a man who has done something more than reflect the conditions in which he has been placed. By developing himself he has helped to alter the current of his times. His first novel is almost as personal as the work of his compatriot Amiel; it is the '*journal intime*' without personal details. The best of M. Rod's work begins with what he calls intuitivism; he would replace reflection by intuition. He realizes that by observing too closely and explaining too clearly we lose the power to feel and make others feel. This spirit, new to the France at his time, has grown from the Protestant and cosmopolitan influences of his Swiss birth and early life. Through them he has been drawn to what is most obscure in the soul—to its confused, mystic aspirations—to the music of Wagner, where form and sound stand for the forces of spirit; to the painting of the pre-Raphaelites, where plastic beauty is molded to all that transcends material perfection; to English poetry, vague in form and more of instinct than of reason; to the Russian novelists with their anarchistic conception of Christian morals unrealized; and with all this, to something of the pessimism of Schopenhauer and Leopardi. . . . . .

"M. Rod is not a moralist to those who would set absolute rules which conform to their own ideas and needs; he is something of a dilettante in letters and an anarchist in morals. He has that impressionability that sees more than one solution. If he has rendered with great skill the swaying of heart and mind, the questions he has touched have suffered from no want of respect. He is one of the strongest of French novelists, one of the most active of French moralists. His field is not the novel where the conscience holds sway alone, nor that where passion plays the chief part, but the novel where the struggle is divided, as it is in life."

M. Rod is not a stylist. René Doumic says of him: "The sentiment of art in all degrees, and under all forms, is completely wanting in him." To quote again from *The Critic*:

"You must not ask him for the dazzling qualities of those superficial minds that merely graze their subjects and guess at them. He has read everything, doing it thoroughly, and he unites creative power to a remarkable faculty of assimilation. Altho he is one of the best of contemporary French writers, he is Swiss by birth, like Jean Jacques Rousseau and Victor Cherbuliez. Brought up in the schools of his own country, he was drilled in Germany later on by a solid and exhaustive course in philology, and finally became a professor at the University of Geneva. Here he filled the chair of foreign literature for a long time with well-deserved renown, and later added instruction in French literature. His cosmopolitanism is explained by his long sojourn in the picturesque country through which all nationalities are constantly traveling."

"The American Kipling."—In this phrase, Mr. J. S. Cowley-Brown has attempted to characterize that Californian writer of uncanny tales, Mr. Ambrose Bierce. Mr. Bierce in thirty years has published only three books. His best short stories are contained in a volume called "In the Midst of Life." Mr. Robert Barr has expressed his belief that "no one on earth can write so terrible a short story as Ambrose Bierce can." To quote Mr. Cowley-Brown (*Black and White*, London):

"A fellow Californian, Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, thus estimates the work of the man I have ventured to call 'the American Kipling,' objectionable as such invidious terms usually are: 'Ambrose Bierce is the greatest writer of English the United States has produced (with the possible exception of Henry James, who is more English than American), and possesses an imagination in excess of Poe's, altho lacking that writer's gift of personal captivation. It is owing to this lack that Mr. Bierce's great gifts are as yet unrecognized by the American public. . . .' A little more human sympathy, a little less morbid egoism, and Bierce would be a name to conjure with, even tho it curdled the blood and induced nightmares. As it is, his place among the American classics is assured, altho he may have none of the incense of fame while alive. Bierce is our literary Atlas. He sits alone on the top of a mountain, and does work which twenty years ago would have given him instant fame. He has the best brutal imagination of any man in the English-speaking race; his sonnets are exquisitely dainty and tender; his fables are the wittiest that have been written in America. Poe never wrote anything more weirdly awful than 'Chickamauga,' 'My Favorite Murder,' and 'A Watcher by the Dead.' The reserve and cynical brutality of these stories produce an impression never attained by the most riotous imagination."

Mr. Howells, in an address at Columbia University, classed Mr. Bierce among the six foremost living American writers.

"GÖSTA BERLING'S SAGA."

"GÖSTA BERLING'S Saga," a collection of stories by the Swedish novelist, Selma Lagerlöf, is proclaimed by the reviewer in *Das Litterarische Echo* (Berlin) as one of the strongest works that Scandinavia has yet given the world. A picture of the novelist, published in the *Echo*, reveals a very earnest, thoughtful, plain, but strong woman's face, with a bold, clear autograph below. Some points suggested by the review are worth noting:

SELMA LAGERLÖF.
Courtesy of Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

"The Scandinavian countries, small tho they be, abound in genius; but this genius has not had free elbow-room within which to exert itself. Their writers obtain little appreciation at home—the echoes of their success come only from afar, from the populous French, German, and English-speaking peoples. A consequent chafing under existing conditions is almost unavoidable. Scandinavian writers, therefore, have taken two directions. One set are the fighters, the irreconcilables, and irony and satire are the chief means they employ in writing their winged words. Ibsen is the great representative of this class, and others are Björnson, Strindberg, Skram, Christian Elster, Kjelland, the Lefflers, and Garborg. But while irony and satire are powerful, they can not create a literature that is loved and lives.

"There is a second and smaller class of writers in Scandinavia, but neither have these come close to the life of the people. They stand aloof from the life of the present. They live in a world of the past, in a world idealized by their fancy and imagination. Their minds are haunted with the splendor of times that are gone, with the greatness of that which once was and even yet casts its shadows on the earth. The stories of J. P. Jacobsen are most typical of this school. But everywhere is emphasized the great gulf which stretches between people and portrayer, between what exists actually and what is depicted in this world of fancy.

"Selma Lagerlöf falls naturally into the second of the two classes made. She does not contend with existing conditions, nor yet does she dwell upon the present. She turns away to a time two or three generations back. Nevertheless, it is her great merit that she has more nearly closed this gulf between her people and their writers than any other. She has no 'novel of purpose' to write, with eyes turned inward. Her heart loves the bright and the beautiful and the strong in life, and she finds all these in plenty in the legends and stories of her land. She turns her back upon the self-conscious gloom and darkness and horror that might be evolved round about her, and clings to the old be-

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liefs and dreams and joys and glories in the spirited adventures of other days. And it is thus that she gets very close to the heart of her people and race.

"There are plenty of warm descriptions—descriptions of the long lake, the rich plain, the steep hills, and the blue mountains of the province of Wermland. 'The Knights of Ekeby,' the book might almost have been named, but Gösta Berling, the dismissed priest, is the central figure and natural leader of the twelve of this new Round Table. Their mad adventures during a year of power fill the book. The volume is a series of pictures of the past arranged in panorama, and the gray old days are portrayed when men were both more brutal and more childish, and women were hardier and more beautiful—and all were controlled by elemental instincts and passions. Every act is exaggerated in a region of legendary lore, where there hovers an atmosphere of ancient sagas and where rule elemental nature forces to which man is bound subject.

"The author's style agrees with the matter. It is almost that of the ancient Norse poems again. There is a story, a legend, a saga to be told, and this begins in the simplest way. It begins and it is—there is no stopping to tell why it is, nor does it matter, it simply is. The simplicity of method is at once the strength and the charm of the book.

"The close kinship with the spirit of the saga goes further. The characters look and are dressed in keeping with their traits and names. Comparisons and figures of speech are taken from observance of nature, direct, strong, concrete, and nowhere abstractions. Everything is alive. Passions and wishes and desires are no longer qualities, they are hoarse ravens with wings of fire and claws of steel. And wolves are more than wolves, and magpies more than magpies.

"The book is not only a distinctly literary production—it is also a spiritual one. It may be symbolic, and if it has an inner meaning this can well be that in the struggle of forces in man's nature the moral must win over merely the esthetic and the sensuous."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PESSIMISTIC AND TRAGIC ART: A DISTINCTION.

MR. WILLIAM ARCHER, one of England's foremost literary and dramatic critics, contends, in a recent review, "that tragedy is not necessarily an expression of personal gloom, any more than comedy is necessarily an ebullition of personal gaiety; and that a work of imagination makes for optimism or pessimism in the reader, not in virtue of the gaiety or gloom of its story, but rather in virtue of its inherent vitality or lack of vitality, the bracing or 'lowering' quality of the spirit which animates it." Thus, according to Mr. Archer, tragedy does not necessarily beget a pessimistic mood in the spectator or reader. It will be remembered that not long ago Mark Twain, in a magazine article, preached the need of tragedy on the American stage, evidently having clearly in mind the distinction which Mr. Archer here draws. Nevertheless, this distinction is widely ignored in the current criticism of the day.

"Ask any artist who is capable of tragedy at all," says Mr. Archer, "and it is ten to one he will tell you that his finest effects have been achieved in the happiest moments of his happiest years." Thus Shakespeare's four great tragedies are not in themselves any evidence of a prolonged mood of despondency and pessimism on the part of the author; nor does Mr. Archer admit them to be pessimistic in themselves. Pessimism, as distinguished from tragedy, he finds in "Troilus and Cressida," in "Timon of Athens," and, to a large extent, in the "Sonnets."

The following passages (*The Fortnightly Review*, March) bring out Mr. Archer's contention that a work of art may be tragic to a degree and yet inspire emotions the very reverse to a fear or a hatred of life. He is speaking, in the beginning, of "Romeo and Juliet":

"There is no ethical or psychological necessity for the tragic issue of the fable. By no strain of sophistry can it be made to 'justify the ways of God to man.' The lovers are 'star-crossed,' that is the last word of their saga. They fell victims partly to man's inhumanity, mainly to brute chance. If it were in the nature of man to quail before the terrors of his lot, who could endure to live in a world where youth and beauty, passion and innocence, may thus be hurled to annihilation by the miscarriage of a letter? But age-old experience assures us that if the artist can make man's lot seem moving, interesting, above all, beautiful, his audience will not shrink from its terrors. Nay, rather, they will be heartened to play their parts bravely and with a will upon so fascinating a stage. It would have been easy to give 'Romeo and Juliet' a 'happy ending.' They did so, indeed, in the Restoration Theater, when poetry was out of fashion, and prosaic sensualism ruled the roost. Shakespeare kept the myth, as he found it—tragic—not because he was a pessimist, but because he was an artist, a beauty-lover, and shrank from the inconceivable bathos of 'Romeo and Juliet Married and Settled.' He knew that death alone can give beauty its crown of immortality, and exalt it above chance and change. If it be pessimism to make this admission, or rather to state this fact, then tragedy is indeed pessimistic; but by the same act of definition, pessimism becomes the creed that makes for resolute, undaunted, healthy, even joyous life in a world where nature, among all her other gifts—good, bad, and indifferent—has given us the supreme gift of beauty, and the power to perceive and worship it. Pessimist or not, the man who wrote 'Romeo and Juliet' impresses us as a happy man, at peace with nature and destiny; and, infinitely sad tho it be, the tragedy has dashed and daunted no human soul, but, through the three centuries of its being, has made for courage, passion, and the will to live. . . . . .

"Shakespeare, to sum up this part of my argument, was an artist to whom gaiety and gloom, optimism and pessimism, were simply qualities of the material he worked in, of the colors on his palette, all equally adaptable to the one end of his endeavor, the creation of beauty. No doubt he had his moods, like other men, and some of them, at all periods of his life, seem to have been somber enough. Moreover, as time went on, he developed a keener eye for the profound spiritual beauties of tragedy, and cared less for the arabesques of comedy, the pageant-frescoes of history. But there is nothing to show that Hamlet, Macbeth, Othello, and Lear, either expressed a personal disgust for life or were intended to beget, or did beget, any such disgust in others. We may rather assert that the mind which gave birth to these plays must have been in its full flush of healthy activity. When bitterness *did* get the upper hand, as in 'Troilus and Cressida,' it ousted the creative energy; and Shakespeare, while still a profound intelligence, ceased for the nonce to be a master artist."

Modern criticism, "not consciously, perhaps, but none the less insistently," says Mr. Archer, "demands the banishment of tragedy from the domain of modern art." His distinction between pessimistic and tragic fiction is stated concisely in the following:

"The only rational definition of a pessimistic novel or play is one which tends to discourage the reader, to put him out of conceit of life, to damp his ardor, to lower his vitality. But this is not necessarily the effect of tragedy, whether ancient or modern. Whatever the precise operation which Aristotle understood by his *katharsis* of the emotions, he evidently conceived it as a beneficial, an invigorating process; and invigoration may be gained from the tragedy of to-day no less than from that of twenty-five centuries ago. The old physiological conception of 'spirits' as a sort of vital essence permeating the frame may conveniently be transferred to imaginative literature. There are books in which the 'spirits' are high and intense, others in which the 'spirits' are low and flagging; and the line of cleavage between books of high 'spirits' and books of low 'spirits' is very far from coinciding with the line of cleavage between 'sad' books and 'happy' books."

Turning to the most recent literature for further illustrations of this distinction, Mr. Archer selects "Gösta Berling's Saga," by Selma Lagerlöf, and "The Open Question," by C. E. Raimond (Miss Elizabeth Robins). Of these two much-discussed books, the one gloomy throughout, the other painful in its conclusion, he says that they are both, to his thinking, "placed far above the reproach of pessimism by the inherent vitality, the love of life, even in its darkest aspects, which animates every page." Yet "The Open Question" has been hailed on every side as an embodiment of modern pessimism.

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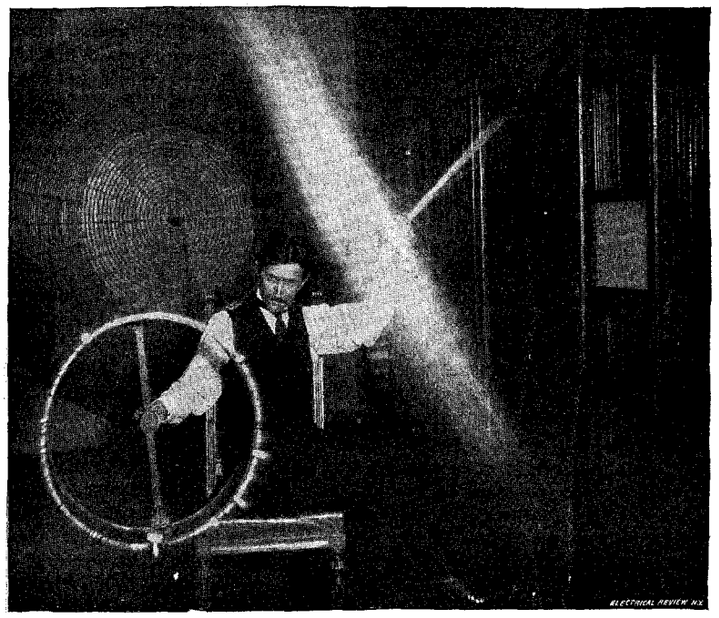
SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

RECENT EXPERIMENTS BY TESLA.

NIKOLA TESLA contributes to *The Electrical Review* (March 29) an illustrated account of some of his latest experiments in the building of improved induction-coils for the development of great electrical pressure. Mr. Tesla says that it is easier for him to invent than it is to perfect and to record his inventions. He puts it thus:



SOME EXPERIMENTS IN TESLA'S LABORATORY WITH CURRENTS OF HIGH POTENTIAL AND HIGH FREQUENCY.

The operator's body, in this experiment, is charged to a high potential by means of a coil responsive to the waves transmitted to it from a distant oscillator, and a long glass tube waved in the hand is lighted to great brilliancy by the electrical charges conveyed to it through the body.

Courtesy of *The Electrical Review*.

"Ideas come through a happy inspiration, apparently without much exertion; but it is the working out of the many harassing details and putting into a presentable form which consumes time and energy. It was impossible to abandon research in new directions, in which I have felt myself irresistibly drawn, and it was equally impossible to do full justice to the work partially completed, and I can only hope gradually to retrieve my losses by the only expedient available, which is to redouble the zeal."

The author pays his respects to the sensation-loving public, which at intervals attributes to his genius some new miracle, to the disgust of sober and slow-going, native-born scientists. "Some people," he says,

"have found a singular satisfaction in dwelling extensively in their columns on my proposed glass-house on Long Island, which was to cover acres of ground, and which was to be built for the purpose of catching the sun's rays; on my claims of the discoveries of Roentgen; on my invention enabling me to move and explode torpedo-boats by will power, and on my efforts to annihilate the entire British navy. It is to be hoped that the limits of patience of the readers have been finally reached."

The inventor next describes the process of thought that led him to devote special attention to the improvement of induction-coils. He says:

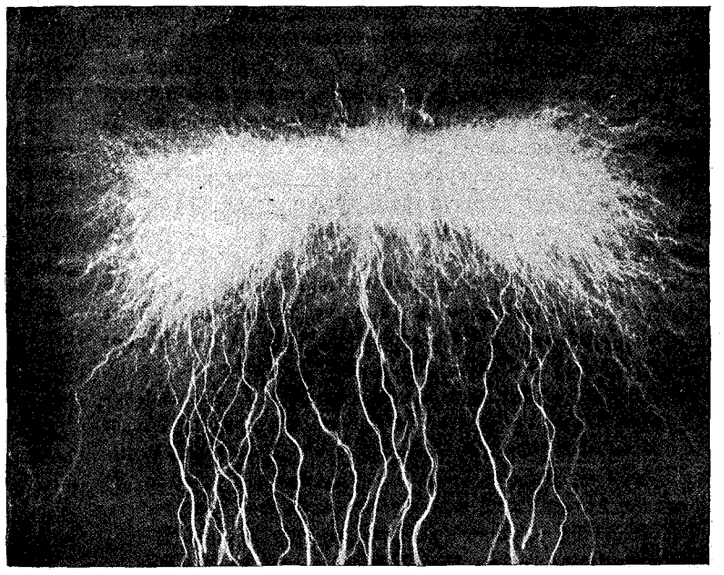
"The importance of the task of providing proper implements for research in these various fields once recognized, it became the question in what line the efforts to this end would be likely to be most profitable. A little thought showed that it was in investigating high electrical pressures, for these were needed in most instances. . . . . .

"Soon it was recognized that . . . generators of steady pressure were entirely impractical, quite apart from their incidental limitations. It was exactly as if one attempted to drive piles into the ground by the application of continuous pressure. This would require cumbersome and powerful machinery, and would be very inconvenient. An incomparably better way of developing high pressure is by delivering violent blows as with a hammer. In such a case the motion of the hammer being suddenly arrested pressure is developed on the point of impact, which is all the greater the smaller the displacement caused; and if there were material absolutely rigid, incompressible, and inelastic, an infinite pressure might thus be developed by a small blow. Hence one is forcibly driven to the use of a transformer or induction-coil as a means for producing great electrical pressures."

We can not follow the inventor in his detailed description of his work. The first difficulty he encountered was that of insulation, but by clever devices and by various alterations of position and arrangement in his primary and secondary coils, he finally attained remarkable results. His final and most radical improvement is thus described:

"During these efforts I fortunately discovered the important part which air played in the breaking down of the insulation, and by adopting proper methods for the exclusion of gaseous matter, I was able to increase the electromotive force to more than ten times the value without breaking down the secondary. I have described this method since, which I am using in the manufacture of coils and condensers, and without which it would be entirely impossible to reach any such results as I have obtained. The industrial world has profited by the recognition of the action of the air, for it has helped to extend power transmission to greater distances than heretofore practicable. . . . . .

"Further experimentation . . . finally led step by step to the adoption of a coil of large dimensions. . . . With such a coil I found that there was practically no limit to the tension obtain-



PHOTOGRAPH OF AN ACTIVE TERMINAL OF AN IMPROVED OSCILLATOR, USED IN TESLA'S EXPERIMENTS FOR TRANSMITTING ELECTRICAL ENERGY TO GREAT DISTANCES WITHOUT WIRES.

Width of illuminated space is 18 feet—the pressure on the terminal is about eight million volts.

Courtesy of *The Electrical Review*.

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able, and it is by its means that I discovered the most important of all facts arrived at in the course of my investigation in these fields. One of these was that the atmospheric air, tho ordinarily a perfect insulator, conducted freely the currents of immense electromotive force producible by such coils and suitable accessories. So great is the conductivity of the air that the discharge issuing from a single terminal behaves as if the atmosphere were rarefied. Another fact is that this conductivity increases very rapidly with the rarefaction of the atmosphere and augmentation of the electrical pressure, to such an extent that at barometric pressures which permit of no transit of ordinary currents, those generated by such a coil pass with great freedom through the air as through a copper wire. Following up these promising revelations I demonstrated conclusively by experiments that great amounts of electrical energy can be transmitted to any distance through upper-air strata which are easily accessible, and since this truth has been recognized every fiber has been strained to realize such a transmission on a large scale. These two observations explain clearly the silent discharges noted frequently in dense-air strata, but three or four miles above the earth's surface. One more equally important fact I may mention, which was simultaneously observed. The discharges of such a coil, when of an electromotive force of a few millions of volts, excite powerful affinities in the atmospheric nitrogen, causing it to combine readily with the oxygen and other elements, particularly in the presence of aqueous vapor. So energetic are these actions and so strangely do such powerful discharges behave, that I have often experienced a fear that the atmosphere might be ignited, a terrible possibility, which Sir William Crookes, with his piercing intellect, has already considered. Who knows but such a calamity is possible? And who can tell with certitude that periodical cessations of organic life on the globe might not be caused by ignition of the air and destruction of its life-sustaining qualities, accidentally or as a consequence of some accumulative change? A lump of coal will lie for centuries unaffected in contact with oxygen, but the combustion once started, the process continues as long as there are elements to combine."

THE LIFE OF DISEASE GERMS OUTSIDE THE BODY.

WHAT becomes of a disease after it is cured? This is not an Irish bull. Diseases exist often in the soil, the air, or the water. It is well known that certain disease germs grow and thrive outside the human body. If these germs are to be fought successfully we should certainly know all about the conditions of such growth, with a view to making them as unfavorable as possible. When organisms of this kind grow thus in dead, as opposed to living, organic matter, they are called "saprophytes," and the saprophytic state of the microbes of disease certainly merits our close investigation. In the Milroy Lectures, just delivered at the Royal College of Physicians in London by Dr. G. V. Poore, these forms are studied. To quote an abstract of the lectures given in *The Hospital:*

"Dr. Poore describes the action of the earth in relation to the preservation and destruction of contagia, pointing out that the chemical composition of earth is constantly changing, and that its fitness for supporting the life of the various microorganisms that are found in it varies accordingly. Each of these microbes presumably grows best in what one may call its optimum conditions, and the smallest alteration in these conditions may turn the scale and decide which among the competing organisms shall obtain the mastery. In illustration of the curious exactitude of the conditions without which certain fungi will not grow, and of their extraordinary development whenever these conditions are fulfilled, Dr. Poore refers to the growth of mushrooms. 'Some of the larger saprophytes,' he says, 'such, for instance, as the common mushroom, require no little skill for their artificial production, involving far more attention to exact details than is necessary with the ordinary green-leaved garden plants. We know that for a few weeks in the autumn they may appear in great numbers in dry pastures where horses have been fed, provided that the conditions of the air as to temperature, light, and moisture be favorable, and we also know that directly the necessary conditions fail the mushroom harvest is at an end.' And it is clear that 'the optimum conditions for the growth and development of these short-lived and delicate organisms must be marvelously subtle, probably quite beyond the ken of the chemist.' Referring then to certain diseases, such, for example, as anthrax and tetanus, the germs of which are known to grow freely in certain soils, attention is drawn to the rarity with which men are attacked by them even when working on land which has almost certainly been infected. We are thus brought face to face with the importance of the extra-corporeal phases of microbic life in the maintenance of continuity of infection. Unfortunately, we seem to know but little in regard to the exact conditions under which the several pathogenic organisms are best able to maintain their existence in saprophytic form. Something we know about the bacillus of tuberculosis, and something we are beginning to know about that of enteric fever, but much more knowledge in this direction is badly wanted."

In this case the lecturer remarks, "the proper study of mankind" is not man, but what goes on in nature outside his body, for here is where we must look to get to the bottom of the problem of infectious disease, especially when it takes an epidemic form. To quote again:

"No longer must he [the pathologist] be content to study the action of the microbe within man's frame or the methods by which it brews toxins and sets up disease, but he must trace its life history outside, and find out what these infectious particles are doing and how they are living through the long interval that sometimes elapses between the termination of one 'case' and the development of another. One fine morning we look out upon our paddock and find it full of mushrooms; and another, altho we know that the spore is present just the same, there is not a mushroom to be seen. It was the conditions, not the seed alone, that made them grow. And this is a parable."

A GREAT SCIENTIST DEAD.

PROF. OTHNIEL CHARLES MARSH, of Yale University, who has just died, occupied a unique position among American scientific men, in that he was not only a skilled scientific worker, but a most generous giver to the cause in which he worked. The man who gives and the man who works are usually distinct, but Professor Marsh gave freely of his wealth to advance the cause for which he himself constantly toiled. We quote the following brief notice of his life from *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (March 25):

"Othniel Charles Marsh, who died at New Haven, Conn., March 18, was one of the best-known geologists in the world, his fame having long been fully established by his original researches. In his especial branch he was for years the highest authority, and his name is honored by geologists everywhere.

"He was born at Lockport, N. Y., October 29, 1831. In 1860 he was graduated at Yale University, and passed two years at the Yale Scientific School, fitting himself for higher studies in natural history. At first he became most interested in the study of mineralogy, but soon devoted himself to the problems of paleontology. He was fortunate in the discovery of a fossil reptile in the coal formation of Nova Scotia, the 'Eosaurus Acadianus,' which he reconstructed and fully described. This gave him at once positive rank and recognition among scientists.

"From 1862 to 1865 he studied zoology, mineralogy, and geology in Germany under Professor Ehrenberg and other eminent authorities in the universities of Berlin, Heidelberg, and Breslau. During his vacations he devoted himself to original investigations in the Alps and in the less known parts of Germany. By the time he had completed his studies abroad his fame had become firmly established in this country, as well as in Europe. A chair of paleontology was created especially for him at Yale; he accepted it in 1866 and held it until his death. During these thirty-three years he strove earnestly and in the most highly scientific method to increase the stock of facts about the fossil history of this continent, as well as to multiply the means for the careful study and classification of the specimens collected. In the latter field his greatest benefaction is the establishment of the Peabody

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Museum at Yale. He was the nephew of George Peabody, and induced his uncle to give to Yale a fund that should be used for the erection and founding of a great museum of natural history. Much work had been done on the building and in the collection of specimens, but Professor Marsh died before the whole work was completed, as the fund had not accumulated sufficiently to warrant the building of the central structure and one of the wings. This will not be possible for several years yet, altho the fund is

PROF. OTHNIEL CHARLES MARSH.

growing rapidly and the success of the museum is assured. Until it shall be completed it will not be possible to exhibit and use for study the great mass of specimens which he had collected.

"Professor Marsh selected as his special field of study the remains of extinct vertebrate animals, particularly those found in the region of the Rocky Mountains. His first expeditions led him to places so remote from the army posts, then the vanguard of civilization, that they had never been visited before by white men. In some of his excursions he had very narrow escapes from death at the hands of savages or from the exposure to the weather. He used to delight his classes at Yale, as well as scientific students and others who were fortunate enough to listen to his lectures or to his addresses, by narrating many of his adventures among the Indians.

"It was on these expeditions that Professor Marsh learned much about the outrages inflicted upon the Indians. He made representations to the Government that finally, after a long controversy with Secretary Delano, led to the retirement of the Secretary and the redress of some grievances of the red men. This was in 1875.

"Professor Marsh's studies and investigations have brought to light more than one thousand new species of extinct vertebrates that were not before known to have existed in this country. He published descriptions of more than three hundred of these, principally in papers in *The American Journal of Science*. Among them are a new sub-class of birds with teeth, odontornithes, and the first known American pterodactyles; two new orders of large mammals from the eocene-tertiary of the Rocky Mountains, the tillodontia, which seems to be related to the carnivores, ungulates, the rodents of elephantine bulk, bearing on their heads two or more horn-cores; also from the same formation, the epihippus, or the early ancestor of the modern horse, and the first monkeys, bats, and marsupials ever found in this country. He also discovered several new families of the dinosaurs, probably the largest land animals yet discovered. . . . . .

"Professor Marsh was elected president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1878, and in 1883 president of the National Academy of Sciences. He received many honors and degrees from scientific societies and universities. In addition to the degrees conferred upon him by Yale, he received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Heidelberg in 1886, and in the same year Harvard conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. He was a member of the geological societies of London and Germany; of the Royal Irish Academy, the Royal Bavarian Academy of Science, and the royal academies of Denmark and Belgium. In 1898 he was awarded the prize of the French Académie des Sciences."

EXPLOSIONS FROM COMMON SUBSTANCES.

MANY serious explosions have been caused by common substances not generally known to be explosive or by substances that are explosive only under special or rarely occurring conditions. Cases of this kind are described in a recent address by Prof. Charles E. Munroe, printed in *Science*, March 10. We quote portions of this address below. Professor Munroe first speaks of the explosive power of finely powdered substances, of which he says:

"It is well understood that the speed of the combustion is greatly accelerated by comminuting the combustible and mixing it intimately with the supporter of combustion, and it is also well recognized that many explosions are due solely to very rapid combustion; yet it is only within comparatively recent times, and since manufacturing operations have come to be carried on upon a very considerable scale, that we have had it strongly demonstrated that ordinarily combustible solids might, when finely divided and mixed with air, give rise, on ignition, to most violent and disastrous explosions; and it seems especially notable that the first well-demonstrated cases of this kind should have arisen from the apparently harmless operations attending the grinding of grain, and the more particularly as flour is not looked upon as a very readily combustible substance when compared with other commonly used solids."

Professor Munroe describes some of the classical flour-mill explosions, including those at Glasgow, Scotland, in 1872 and that at Minneapolis in 1878. In the latter two millstones "striking fire" produced an explosion that destroyed large buildings, blowing fragments to a distance of two miles, and projected a column of flame to a height of six hundred feet. Of course to produce such an effect the flour must be very fine, must be thickly mingled with air, and must be confined in a closed space such as the "exhaust-box" of the mill. To quote further:

"Knowing the chemical composition of flour, we may calculate approximately the mechanical work which a given mass of flour can perform, and find that the contents of an ordinary sack, when mixed with 4,000 cubic feet of air, will generate force enough to throw 2,500 tons mass to a height of 100 feet. If we now consider the many tons of flour there must have been in a mill such as the Washburn 'A,' where as much as 1,000 pounds of dust per day was collected from a single pipe, we can readily comprehend how such great destruction could be wrought."

Of course flour is not the only powdered substance that will explode thus, and the author chronicles similar explosions of dust from oatmeal, candy, rice, malt, spice, sawdust, and even soap and metallic zinc. A curious kind of explosion is that which results from the unwitting production of an explosive in the compounding of drugs or in laboratory work. The volatile hydrocarbons are especially dangerous, and many disastrous explosions of benzene or other petroleum products have taken place both on land and by sea. Some of these are historical. Says Professor Munroe:

"Even where great precautions are taken to prevent accidents they not infrequently occur from inflammable substances being met with in unexpected places, or being introduced surreptitiously in admixture with harmless bodies. Nowhere, perhaps, is more care taken in this respect than on passenger steamships and in the naval service, yet eighteen years ago a series of accidents occurred on board English ships, the cause of which was for a time veiled in mystery and which, in the then existing state of

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feeling consequent on the dynamite outrages, aroused the gravest apprehensions.

"In June, 1880, a violent explosion took place, without any warning or apparent cause, in the forepeak of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Coquimbo*, shortly after her arrival in Valparaiso. Several plates were blown out of the bow, and other structural damage was inflicted, while the ship's carpenter, who was the only person apparently who would have thrown any light on the cause of the accident, was killed.

"This explosion was followed on April 26, 1881, by a much more serious one on the man-of-war *Doterel* (while at anchor off Sandy Point, in the Straits of Magellan), through which eight officers and one hundred and thirty-five men lost their lives and the vessel was destroyed.

"In May of the same year an explosion of trifling character happened on Her Majesty's steamship *Cockatrice*, in Sheerness Dockyard; while in November one which was sufficiently severe to kill two men, dangerously wound two more (one fatally), and injure six others, besides doing much damage to the ship, occurred on Her Majesty's steamship *Triumph*, then at Coquimbo.

"The first suggestion as to the real cause of these accidents was obtained in the investigation of that on the *Cockatrice*, when it was developed that, just previous to the explosion, a man went into the store-room with a naked light which he held close to a small can that was uncorked at the time, and which contained a preparation recently introduced into the naval service (as a 'drier' for use with paint) under the name of 'xerotine siccative,' and that this largely consisted of a most volatile petroleum product. As it had been issued without knowledge of this fact, instructions were at once sent out by the admiralty directing that it should be stored and treated with the same precautions as turpentine and other highly inflammable liquids or preparations; and these instructions had but recently reached the *Triumph* when the accident narrated happened to her. Inquiry here developed the fact that the explosion originated in the paint-room through bringing a lantern to a compartment in which a leaky can of siccative had been stored, and following up this clew the explosions on the *Coquimbo* and *Doterel* were fully and definitely proved to have been due to the presence on board of this same substance; while experiments with the material showed that it was capable of producing all the destructive effects observed, except perhaps in the case of the *Doterel*, where, from the two reports noted and the other resemblances to the Regent Park explosion, there was but little doubt that the powder magazine was also exploded."

These explosions were by no means confined to the British navy, for Professor Munroe notes similar ones on our own vessels as well as on the Cunard liner *Servia*. The so-called "hair-dresser's incident," where a lady was fatally injured in London by the ignition of a hair-wash containing petroleum, is another case in point. Professor Munroe notes that we do not realize how dangerous is the widespread distribution of such substances in the hands of retailers as solvents, cleansing agents, carburetters for vapor-lighting plants, etc. The ordinary test for carbonic-acid gas in old wells and cisterns, by lowering a lighted candle, has even caught the lurking vapors of these dangerous liquids with disastrous results. As to illuminating gas, every one knows of how many accidents it is the cause. Yet gas is not explosive if unmixed with air. Says Professor Munroe:

"There has arisen a vulgar opinion that illuminating gas is an explosive; in fact, in a recent case counsel cited opinions of courts deciding 'gas' to be explosive; yet every chemist knows that it is not explosive *per se*, and that it can not even be made to ignite unless in contact with air or other supporter of combustion. . . .

"At the bombardment of Paris the governor of the city feared that the gas-holders of La Villette would endanger the fortifications. He was assured that there was not the smallest risk; that if a projectile penetrated a gas-holder and set fire to the gas the latter would only burn out as a jet of flame, and that there could be no such thing as an explosion, since the constant pressure would effectually prevent any access of air. Shortly after a shell pierced the holder at Ivry and lighted the gas. There was a huge jet of flame for eight minutes; the holder sank slowly, and all was over. At La Villette a shell penetrated a filled gas-holder and burst in the interior without igniting the gas. At Vaugirard another shell entered, and again there was neither ignition nor explosion."

A favorite lurking-place for explosive mixtures of illuminating gas and air is in sewers; hence the belief that "sewer gas" is explosive, but Professor Munroe assures us that the mischief-maker has always leaked in from a gas-main. The most terrible gas explosions are those that take place in coal-mines, and here also there must be mixture to cause the disaster.

The Number of Animals.—"Every now and then," says *La Science Illustrée*, "some naturalist endeavors to make an approximate numerical count of known animal species. This kind of attempt is surely not without interest, but it must be acknowledged that its results are very uncertain. We are far from knowing all species, and there is yet a delightful prospect ahead for those who love systematic zoology and for zoologists who bestow mutual honors by giving each other's names to some animals hitherto unknown. As M. Trouessart remarked to a recent meeting of naturalists at the Museum, to which he presented his 'Catalogus Mammalium' . . . the species of rodents known in 1880 were only 970 in number; now they are 1,900. The number has thus at least doubled in less than twenty years. The number of living species of this creature now known is about 1,500, divided among 160 genera. This family is the most numerous of the class of Mammalia."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A New Satellite of Saturn.—This country has added to its already enviable record for the discovery of satellites. A new satellite of the planet Saturn has been discovered by Prof. William H. Pickering, at the Harvard College Observatory. "This satellite," says *The Scientific American*, "is three and a half times as distant from Saturn as Iapetus, the outermost satellite hitherto known. The period is about seventeen months and the magnitude fifteen and a half. The satellite appears upon four plates, taken at the Arequipa station, with the Bruce photographic telescope. The last discovery among the satellites of Saturn was made half a century ago, in September, 1848, by Prof. George P. Bond, at that time director of the Harvard College Observatory."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE SECRET OF LONGEVITY.—A writer in *The Lancet*, January 21, says that no one has come nearer than George Humphrey to an accurate conception of the secret of longevity. The total number of aged persons whose life story was examined by him was close on 1,000, 74 of whom were centenarians. His conclusions were these: "1. That the primary factor in a long life consists in an inherited durability; the vital machinery is wound up to go for a given period, and but for accidents or in spite of them it will go till the time appointed. 2. That an important part of the primary inheritance is good digestive and nutritive power. 3. That temperance is necessary in the use of the nutritive functions both in eating and drinking and in regard to all kinds of food and drink. 4. That an energetic temperament and active habits conduce to longevity."

"THE Eclipse committee, with Mr. Simon Newcomb as chairman, is now gathering information regarding the intended observation of the total eclipse of the sun which will occur in 1900, along the line reaching northeast from New Orleans to Norfolk, and thence across the Atlantic to Spain and Algeria," says *The Scientific American*. "The totality is but brief in duration; still it is expected that many observers will take part, altho fewer observations can be made than if a longer duration were available." "Observers will," says *The Nation*, "probably prefer the stations east of the Alleghanies, as to the west of those mountains the duration will range from 1 minute 30 seconds near the mountains to 1 minute 13 seconds near New Orleans, where the sun will be much nearer the eastern horizon. The circular of the committee invites the cooperation of astronomers generally as to the measures to be taken."

A VOLTA commemoration is to be held in May next at Como, where the great electrician was born, and where he died in 1827, says *Nature*: "The *fêtes* at Como are to celebrate the centenary of Volta's discovery of the electric pile, in honor of which event an exhibition of inventions in electricity will be opened on May 14, the town contributing some 500,000 francs to the preliminary expenses. Como has always been proud of its greatest citizen, and Volta's memorials are carefully preserved in its Muzeo Civico, where can be seen his first electric pile, many of his scientific instruments, an electric pistol, and an electric lamp of his invention, besides many of his manuscripts, sketches, and designs. Exhibits are announced from all parts of Europe and America, and a congress of electricians and telegraphists will be held at the same time. . . . The exhibition buildings face the lake, on which the latest inventions in electric boats and launches will form a conspicuous feature of the *fêtes*."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

REORGANIZING THE FAITH.

PRESIDENT WILLIAM DE WITT HYDE, of Bowdoin College, has a paper in the current number of *The New World* (Chicago) on the "Reorganization of the Faith," defining in strong and emphatic terms the writer's conception of the needs of the Christian church at the present day. In an opening paragraph he thus sets forth his view in a general way:

PRESIDENT WILLIAM DE WITT HYDE.

"The current creed of Christendom is a chaos of contradictions. Truths and lies, facts and fancies, intuitions and superstitions, essentials and excrescences, are bound in one bundle of tradition which the honest believer finds hard to swallow whole, and which the earnest doubter is equally reluctant *in toto* to reject. It is high time to attack this chaos, to resolve it into its elements, and to reorganize our faith into a form which shall at the same time command the assent of honest and the devotion of earnest men. This work can not be done roughly with the broad ax. The problem is not mechanical, but vital. One can not chop the creed in two, and say, 'This half is true, and that is false.' We must discover the germ of life in the old and somewhat decrepit body of current tradition, and from that vital germ we must breed the fair and vigorous body of the faith that is to be. The new faith will not be a mechanical fraction of the old, whether large or small. It will be a reproduction of the essential features of the old, in new, fresh, vigorous, functional relationship."

In a subsequent passage President Hyde endeavors to show that the one real and unalterable tenet of faith, the essential upon which all should unite, is the person of Jesus Christ. He says:

"An effective spiritual and social movement must have a human head, a personal Lord, a real Master. Such a Lord and Master the Christian finds in Christ. In His life and teaching, in His character and career, the will of God, conceived as love to every man according to his capacity and needs, first came to adequate personal self-expression in human history. We can distinguish, but we can not separate, the movement from the man, the art from the master, the life from the soul that lives it. The man or the church that presumes to separate the doing of the will of God from loyalty to the person of Jesus Christ is sure to become as barren and amateurish as the novice in any art or science who ventures to disregard the best that has been done before him, and to set up on his own account. For man or church, the measure of devotion and love and worship to Jesus Christ is the accurate and infallible measure of practical power, not perhaps in entertaining the esthetic sensibilities of the cultivated few, but certainly in molding and transforming the character and conduct of the plain masses of mankind. . . . To deny divinity to Christ is to relegate all divinity whatsoever to the far-off shadowy realms of metaphysical inquiry. If the flesh and blood of the man whose meat and drink it was to do the will of God be not divine, then the days of faith in a living God are numbered, and the feet of the agnostic are at the door to carry out the corpse.

"The modern argument for the divinity of Christ is very simple: Love is God. Christ is our highest and completest historic expression of love. Therefore Christ is the Son of God, our interpreter of the Divine, our vision of the Father."

In an editorial comment on this utterance, *Zion's Herald* (Methodist Episcopal, Boston) says:

"Can not our friends who are so apprehensive of change in inherited notions see that if Jesus Christ is left in this large, concentric, dominating, saving way, no essential is lost? And will they not gladly accept the needed modification in non-essentials if thereby they make it possible for the honest doubter, the puzzled, eager 'Thomas,' to believe, and become an intensely loyal disciple of Jesus Christ?

"And can not those who have overaccentuated the expected change in the system of doctrine apprehend the truth that there can be no change in the person of Jesus—that their supreme obligation is to love, obey, and serve Him? Will they not awaken from their delusion and become personally loyal to a personal Savior as an unchangeable obligation and privilege? Here is the *via media*."

"AWAY FROM ROME!" A NEW EVANGELICAL MOVEMENT IN AUSTRIA.

ONE of the most noteworthy phenomena in current religious ups and downs is the movement among the German Roman Catholics of Austria in favor of a separation from the mother church and a union with the Protestant or the Old Catholic communion. This agitation, which has adopted as its party cry the words "Los von Rome!" (Away from Rome), has, particularly in northern Bohemia, caused a considerable contingent of German Roman Catholics to turn their backs upon their church. The movement is the outcome of the political turmoil caused by antagonistic racial interests that has been shaking Austria from center to circumference for months past. It is recognized on all hands that these conversions are all for political reasons and not from religious motives. For this reason, even prominent Protestant journals, such as the Leipsic *Kirchenzeitung*, are making haste slowly to encourage the movement, while in evangelical circles in general the conviction is fixed that it can result in permanent good only if directed in the right channel. The Catholic journals do not seem to be particularly worried over the matter, recognizing quite correctly the fact that the German Catholics are fighting the interests of the church at Rome in Austria because they think the clericals have been using their influence against German interests. An article on the subject appears in the *Christliche Welt* (No. 10) by a high prelate in the Protestant church of Austria. This "Impartial Observer," as he calls himself, states substantially as follows:

In Austria in recent years the political and national problems have assumed also religious and social phases. In respect to religious matters developments in this empire have passed through unique stages. Altho the overwhelming majority are adherents of the Catholic church, there has all along been among these people a pronounced anti-Roman tendency. The Czechs have never forgotten that they lost their independence through Rome. The Hungarians combat most decidedly every influence from without. The Germans in several of the crown lands are still strongly under the influence of the liberal Josephine traditions. If now the cry is heard among the German Roman Catholics of Austria, "Away from Rome!" this is nothing new or surprising; in fact it is characteristically Austrian. After the proclamation of the Infallibility decree in 1870, the Old-Catholic movement made phenomenal progress in northern Bohemia. The young Czech leader, Sladkowsky, in this agitation in favor of a union with the Greek church, found for a long time many adherents, and for decades Protestants have won the majority of the children born in mixed marriages between Catholics and Protestants.

In general, the Austrian is ready to change his religious profession quite readily. In such cases he does not think of religious doubts or debates, of inner spiritual struggles, and changes of convictions; but any outward cause, such as marriage with a person of a different confession, a quarrel with the priest, and the

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like, will end in a change of confession. Neither the losing nor the winning party regard such a change as a great matter. In Austria these things are not considered as so much an affair of conscience, and in Hungary such changes are usually for utilitarian purposes.

And the talk about change is even much greater than the number of changes themselves. Especially is the German Austrian loud and long in the declamations against the authorities of church and state; but he is not a man of action to carry out his threats. He is the product of an education that a policy-governing state has been exercising for hundreds of years, according to which the common man is permitted to declaim against church and state as much as he pleases, if only he does not put to practise what he preaches. The traditions of the Government are older and more powerful than the agitation of any single generation. Thus it happens that the Catholic Austrian talks a good deal about "becoming Evangelical," but, as a rule, this ends the matter.

Now again the cry "Away from Rome!" is heard, and this time louder than for many years. The cause and occasion of the whole agitation is purely political, and is recognized on all hands as such. The end in view is to prevent the Slavic element from securing control of the church and the clericals from getting absolute dominion over the schools. This end will not be attained. The very fact that the question has been transferred from the political sphere, where it belongs, to the religious, where it does not, will insure the failure of the movement. This agitation has many points of similarity with the German Catholics and the free religious movements in Germany about fifty years ago, in which the liberal element in the church sought neutral ground for its operations; but these two were a failure.

In Austria the present movement has no support among the real leaders in the church. The Catholic clergy, the nobility, the educated men, the organized labor societies, the women, have nothing to do with it. It is entirely in the hands of certain liberal sections, who for political reasons are antagonizing the prelates and the policy of the church. Church history teaches that agitations of this kind end disastrously; the masses will not leave the church and convictions of their birth. A careful observer, studying the movement in the light of history and of facts, can reach no other conclusion than the conviction that the number of conversions from the Roman Catholic church under the spell of the cry "Los von Rome!" will be few and far between. A few thousand will be the highest figures to be expected, and we do not hesitate to say that this is a piece of good fortune for the Protestant church. This church in Austria is not in a condition, externally or internally, to assimilate in a healthy manner a contingent that would come to it in large numbers from the Church of Rome from such motives. No permanent good results can be expected from this new propaganda.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN ARGUMENT AGAINST ZIONISM.

THE *Reform Advocate* (Chicago), published "in the interests of Reform Judaism" and edited by Rev. Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, denounces Zionism, or the movement for the restoration of the Jews to Palestine, as ridiculous, "so far as it is not tainted with scheming selfishness." Referring to the argument that the tendency of the Jews by birth has in all civilized countries been away from Judaism, *The Advocate* says:

"Certainly all except confirmed pessimists, and pessimists especially whose attitude of despair is the result of cynic discourtesy innate in their nature or is due to rankling disappointment because the world refuses to take them at their own valuation, have good cause to believe that Judaism has of late, even in the countries where the Jews have least to suffer from antisemitism, shown most remarkable signs of healthy rejuvenation. The movement toward the baptismal font has been checked in the very Germany that is least inclined to go daft on Zionism and has therefore provoked Nordau's torrents of abusive criticism. Men who only two decades ago would have dreamed as readily of jumping into the Niagara as to stand as candidates for offices of trust and honor in a Jewish congregation, have been eager to solicit the suffrages of their coreligionists in Berlin and elsewhere."

As for the statement that the Jewish state in Palestine is intended only for the Jews who are now living under laws depriving them of their civil rights, as in Russia, *The Advocate* replies:

"But with the concession to the Jews in America of their continued residence here, how in the name of common sense will the reerection of a Jewish political state have the effect of saving American Judaism? If the argument does not border on the ridiculous, pray what does it mean? One who has not lost the power to reason logically will on the contrary hold that the establishment of a Jewish state will have the effect to hasten the disintegration of Judaism as a religion. There be some who have prayed for this final catastrophe and have delighted in its contemplation these many years. But others do not feel that the gratification of these pessimists' long anticipated desire to crow over Judaism's final doom, is reason enough for them to chime in with every groan or imitate every grin of the noble self-constituted undertakers and funeral directors of our religion. They will not resolve that Judaism has passed through its many crises and persecutions for no other end than to declare itself bankrupt and to name Messrs. Nordau and Herzl, or some other Zionist of local fame, as the assignees."

THE FACE OF CHRIST.

MISS KATE P. HAMPTON went recently to several of the leading clergymen of New York with the question: "Does the face of Christ, as depicted in ancient and modern art, realize your idea of a strong face?" In most cases the answer she received was negative. Two conspicuous exceptions are interesting. Archbishop Corrigan replied briefly, "Certainly it does, certainly." The Rev. John Watson, D.D. ("Ian Maclaren"), stated his conviction that "the holiness in Jesus's face is strength, and redeems it from any shadow of weakness." From the opinions of others, who answered the question more lengthily in writing, we quote in part (*The Outlook*, April 1). The Rev. Robert R. Booth, D.D., LL.D. (Presbyterian) wrote:

"The question of the impression of strength in the current pictures of the face of Christ involves also the inquiry whether there is reason to attribute any authenticity to the type which such pictures represent; for if they are merely imaginary, there can be little interest in such an inquiry. Upon this primary question I venture to suggest that a good deal of light has been thrown by a recent work entitled 'Rex Regum,' by Sir Wyke Bayliss, London, which has for its object to show that from the earliest times of the Christian era there has been a succession of sketches, more or less carefully made, which all present the face of Christ in a manner strikingly suggestive of a well-known and distinct original. Some of these I have seen in the Catacombs, and in the old churches of Ravenna, and also in the work of the eleventh century at the Cathedral of Monreale in Sicily.

"If we take for granted the resemblance which this continuous line of sketches seems to imply, the question which you suggest is one of great interest. For myself, I should be inclined to answer in the negative. The impression of strength is less present than that of sweetness and light."

From the answer of the Rev. John W. Chadwick (Unitarian) we quote:

"I could answer the question in one word, 'No.' I do not think the Christ face in Christian art, early or modern, a strong face. But sometimes it is, I think, very beautiful—in Thorwaldsen's bust, for example. The majority of the paintings (and I have seen hundreds in the European galleries) suggest a personality almost as lackadaisical and gelatinous as the literary Christ in General Wallace's 'Ben-Hur.' Titian's representation in the picture where He is answering the woman with a piece of money seems to me one of the best, but far from satisfactory. (By the way, it is an interesting idea that the conventional Christ face is formed upon some early bust of Plato.) . . . . . .

"Of American attempts, Carpenter's was very noble and beautiful, but its colossal size only aggravated its lack of strength, while William Page's was mushy in its sensuous and emotional softness. Tissot and Munkacsy do not break with the conven-

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tional type. Meantime many faces of the infant Jesus are entirely satisfactory, the Sistine at the head; and Murillo's little boy in the National Gallery and Holman Hunt's Jesus in the Temple are all I could desire. I remember that Mr. George William Curtis had the idea that Hunt tried to develop the baby of the Sistine Madonna into a boy of twelve. With a new sense of the unqualified humanity of Jesus, we shall be more likely, I think, to get some representation of Him in art that will be more nearly what it ought to be."

Rabbi Gustav Gottheil, D.D., said: "I have never seen a picture of the being called Savior of the world in which strength was a marked feature, or even indicated."

The Rev. Percy S. Grant (Protestant Episcopal) answered that the traditional face of Christ in art did not seem to him a strong face, but that we should not expect to find in it strength according to our common definition, the strength due to competition and struggle. He said:

"The kind of strength of character that we are most familiar with is that which is developed by the force of a competitive civilization. Among college athletes, among soldiers, young business men, and even city roughs we find this typical modern strong face. It is resolute, determined, firm. In middle life such faces are apt to become stern. In old age they are fierce, as Gladstone's was called, or they are hard.

"But Jesus took no part in the competitive life of His time, and He lived when competition was not as strenuous as to-day. He fulfilled Isaiah's prophecy, 'He did not cry nor lift up, nor cause his voice to be heard in the street.' We should not expect, then, the face of Jesus to be strong according to our common definition. Neither did His character unfold through temptation—that is to say, as the average man understands temptation. The temptations in the wilderness were either typical or they were local. Jesus's life was not spent in resisting evil, but in realizing the good. His character developed, therefore, more as a woman's character develops—in innocence, sweetness, and love. We are not, therefore, to expect the Christ face to exhibit moral struggle. Nor can we look for that sadness which creeps into the eyes of great men who die without accomplishing the reforms upon which they set their hearts. It is true that Jesus was cut off and thwarted in His earthly career, but He could see the accomplishment of His purpose in its apparent defeat. The joy that was set before Him must have robbed His face of melancholy, of weary endurance, and of hopelessness.

"The Christ of the New Testament had spiritual power that was as elemental as the power of God, flowing indeed from the same source. We have no conception of a face that could match such a nature. The face of Christ in art will always, therefore, be disappointing."

From the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, D.D., president of Union Theological Seminary, Miss Hampton received the following answer:

"The question is one which I steadily answer in the negative as I study the well-known ancient delineations of our Lord's countenance and those which have so abundantly appeared in connection with modern art. None of them approaches that ideal conception of His countenance which is present in my mind as a devout believer in His unique personality as the God-man. If Christ were only a man, I see no reason why the great artists of the centuries could not satisfy our noblest thought concerning His personal appearance; but because of that infinite element of Deity which blends with His manhood, no human hand has yet been able to accomplish what I must believe to be an impossible task. The great artistic types of the Christ face constantly disappoint me by the lines of weakness and morbid emotionalism which enter into the pictures."

From the Rev. David H. Greer, D.D. (Protestant Episcopal):

"In reply to your question concerning the face of Christ in ancient and modern art, I beg to say that no representation of it with which I am familiar is satisfactory to me. In the attempt to make it divine, the artist in almost every case has simply made it weak."

The Rev. William Wilmerding Moir (Protestant Episcopal) answered the question in the negative, and went on to give some reasons why the work of art should not be satisfactory on this subject:

"In the first place, no representation is given us in Holy Scripture, in any one of the many scenes of our Lord's life, of how He looked.

"The early disciples of our Lord did not dare to give any representation of how He looked. He was too near to them, it has always seemed to me, and they understood so well the meaning of the spiritual face which He turned toward them. If they had to represent Him, it was as a Lamb, or by the sacred symbols of His name: the Chi Rho, or the Alpha and Omega, or by the Holy Dove of His baptism, or by the Cross on which He died.

"The centuries which followed were filled with persecutions, and upon the cross the poor persecuted ones, in their representations in art, place a representation of our Lord. Most of them are horrible and grotesque, but so were their lives and their deaths; and they were the closest approach that they could get to what they needed; but doubtless they always fell short of their real need; and as the dying martyr placed the crucifix to His lips, He closed His eyes and only felt the spiritual Christ.

"The Middle Ages gave birth to the 'Madonna and Child,' but, beautiful as is the baby face in so many of the works of the mediæval artists, none of them could have satisfied the longings of the human heart.

"The present age's art and life alike have given us the divine comrade. Hofmann and Tissot, and other great men, have striven as best they could to satisfy the longings of the human heart, by giving us a friendly, kindly human being as their gift to the nineteenth century; but none of these are what we long for. None of these realize our idea of the strength that we would see in the face of Jesus Christ. Because, taking in its entirety the verse which I quoted at the beginning of my letter—'God, who commanded the light to shine out of darkness, has shined in our hearts, giving the light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ,' it is impossible for human art to give to the world a correct or satisfactory representation of the Christ. . . . . .

"If it had been well for us to have such a representation, God would not have left His Son without a witness; but it was that our hearts might be lifted above the earthly and human to the heavenly and the divine, that He gave us to understand that the face of Jesus Christ was beyond the painter's brush or the sculptor's chisel."

The answer from Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst (Presbyterian) was an emphatic negative. He said:

"I do not hesitate to say that, in my estimation, the artistic reproductions of the Christ face are weak—not only disappointing, but repulsive. I never see a pictured face of Christ that does not contradict my sense of the divine; such faces make me ache in sympathy with the futile strain made by the artist to do the impossible. They are so loaded with traces of debility that they constrain me to pity the Son of God far more than to revere Him. They show me manhood, not Godhood, and manhood, too, on the side of debility—pure spirit and devout, but tempted, distressed, tired, and mortal. They are suggestive of holiness, but of dependent holiness; and with me, at least, discourage the spirit of worship a great deal more than they promote it."

From Bishop Potter (Protestant Episcopal) the question drew the following reply:

"There can be but one answer, I should imagine, to your question. No artistic representation assuming to depict the features and expression of Jesus Christ could be other, both to the artist and to others, than a disappointment. It is not in art, which is human (and bound, therefore, by human limitation), to depict the divine—nor, indeed, to imagine it. Essays in that direction, so far as I am familiar with them, have always seemed to me, however interesting, weak and inadequate. Jesus, as Frederick Robertson has strikingly put it, included not only the two natures, God's and man's, but our two natures, man's and woman's. Art has often essayed to express this; but it has issued, so far as I know of such endeavors, in feebleness and mere femininity.

"In one word, the task is too large for art."

The Angelus says that there are thirty-one Catholic peers in England, eighteen Catholic lords who are also peers, fifty-five Catholic baronets, nineteen Catholic members of the privy council, three Catholic members of the House of Commons for England, and sixty-nine for Ireland.

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE UNITED STATES AND GERMANY.

THE German Government, collectively as well as individually, continues to deny the rumors of Germany's unfriendly attitude toward this country, and to insist that such tales emanate from no better source than the press agencies upon which our papers are dependent for foreign news. The relations between the United States and Germany have also on several occasions formed a subject for discussion in the Reichstag. The Secretary for Foreign Affairs expressed himself as follows in answer to a question by Lieber, the leader of the Center (Roman Catholic) Party:

"I believe that honesty and fair dealing is the best policy between two strong and powerful nations, and also the best remedy against real or imaginary causes for estrangement. Let me say, then, first of all, that the relations between our Government and the Government of the United States have never been other than friendly. . . . I see no point where our interests need be opposed to each other. . . . Public opinion in Germany does not begrudge the United States the fruit of victory. At the same time we can not withhold from brave and sorely beset Spain our sympathy. This sympathy with the 'under dog' would hardly have been misunderstood had it not been used, in the most perfidious manner, by certain foreign press agencies for the purpose of sowing dissension. . . . We are united to America by millions of our countrymen, who, while they are true to their new home, have not forgotten their Fatherland. . . . We have no wish to see these bonds severed, and, as far as we are concerned, they shall not be severed."

Prince Anton of Radziwill, quoted by the Paris *Liberté* as having expressed the opinion that Europe must unite against America, declared that this is fiction pure and simple. As a witness was present when the enterprising reporter of the *Liberté* accosted the prince, the paper has not even "the benefit of the doubt" on its side. Wide publicity is given in Germany to any proof of the fairness of the American authorities. Thus the *Correspondent*, Hamburg, relates the following:

"An American paper* published in Manila accused the Germans of that city of assisting the Tagales. The German consul pointed this out to General Otis. The American commander, convinced of the justice of the consul's complaint, provided an effective, if somewhat radical, remedy. He simply stopped the publication of the paper until the editor promised to cease his groundless attacks. This promise, together with an apology, was printed in the first number of the paper that was allowed to appear. The Germans expressed themselves satisfied. All this happened *before* the United States officially undertook to protect the Germans; it proves, therefore, that the American authorities in Manila intend to forcibly oppose anti-German demonstrations."

But the German Government will not allow its servants to remain under suspicion even for the sake of conciliating us. The London *Times* spread the report, supposed to come from the United States, that Admiral Diederichs was replaced by Prince Henry because the former is unpopular with the Americans, and the Associated Press built upon this report the theory of an official acknowledgment of the rumor that Admiral Diederichs had been unfriendly to Dewey. But this also is officially denied in Germany. "May the American sailors never have worse times than they had in the society of the Germans in Manila," says the *Politischen Nachrichten*. It is also pointed out that Prince Henry is just as likely to form a subject for anti-German paragraphs.

Another item coming from America rubbed the Germans the wrong way. It was to the effect that President McKinley would not inform Congress with regard to the threatened interference of Germany, as all documents relating to the matter had been removed. This, say the German papers, is merely an attempt of the anti-German agitators to "save their face." The *National Zeitung*, Berlin, remarks:

"Consideration for Germany need not prevent the publication of *any* document, for the threatened interference of Germany in the Philippines question never existed. We dare say that such interference only existed in the imagination of such American diplomats as Mr. Woodford, even with regard to other powers."

That an agitation against American imports is carried on by the classes mostly hit by our competition is true, and the German cattle farmer is not slow in exploiting our own crusade against "embalmed beef" to suit his purposes. But the Government wants no tariff war, altho recent legislation has supplied the technical weapons for it. "If you want a tariff war," said von Bülow in the Reichstag, "you don't need *me*. My office boy is competent to start it; it does not require diplomacy."

Here and there a few journals declare that Germany can not continue to talk of peace when the United States press is so pleased with the prospect of war. This current is, however, scarcely noticeable and is as yet confined to a few comic papers. *Jugend*, Munich, compares Uncle Sam to Falstaff, who brags of having pierced a champion already dead, and who needs a drubbing.

The British papers on the whole are very much surprised that "a third party" should be suspected of being pleased with the prospect of an estrangement between the United States and Germany, and none of them know who that party is. Many of them are gratified to hear that Germany is friendly to us. The Glasgow *Evening News* says that, if the Germans are peaceably inclined, it is simply because they know they would be beaten, as Great Britain would have assisted us if any one had intended to interfere. The London *Morning Post* thinks it necessary to lecture us in a friendly sort of way. It says:

"Since the formal declaration of neutrality at the outbreak of the Hispano-American war, Germany's attitude in this matter has been marked by complete diplomatic correctness. It is true that, like Cato, she never displayed any particular enthusiasm for the winning cause. . . . Her judgment, however, remained unaffected. Every speech from the throne which has been delivered in the interval repeated with a perfectly good conscience that her neutral policy was unchanged; and the Foreign Office of Berlin on no occasion found any difficulty in reassuring opinion at Washington as to the loyalty of its acts. Still, the Germans have been the object of constant suspicion on the American side. . . . The people of the United States, in entering on a new and extended career, must dissociate itself from 'the policy of pin-pricks' which it has hitherto adopted toward Germany. It is a policy which is unworthy of its dignity and inimical to its own future interests. As sellers and buyers in one another's markets the two nations have interests in common; and in more than one diplomatic instance—notably in the Samoan Islands—they are partners to the same contract. In these circumstances neither can afford to harbor a baseless suspicion of the other's good faith."

The Daily News, London, says:

"There never has been friction between the governments, so we are given to understand, and we are ready to believe it. There has been friction between the peoples—so much is officially admitted at least. But Baron Bülow can not make that admission without a qualifying reference to the foreign newspapers, and to their misrepresentations of a 'biased and perfidious' kind. This is a pity, because the foreigner really did, and could have, nothing to do with it. It would be more honest to say that German public opinion made the not uncommon mistake of backing the wrong horse."

The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, points out that France also has an interest in the matter, as suspicion is directed against her by the "third party." As a matter of fact, a certain Captain Maxse,

*Presumably *The American*, Manila, of whose conduct in this respect the German press has repeatedly complained.—*Editor of* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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in *The National Review*, declares that France was ready to lead an anti-American combination, but Germany would not join unless the cooperation of Great Britain was secured. Nothing is offered in proof of the assertion.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER AND THE PROHIBITION PLEBISCITE.

THE Canadian Prohibitionists are not satisfied with the decision of the Government that their majority is too small to warrant legislation in their favor. They mean to carry the matter into Parliament, cancel their contract with the Liberals, and advertise for bids from the Conservatives. Apart from the question which was to have been decided by the plebiscite last fall, but which has really been left a very open one, the subject is of political interest. Sir Wilfrid Laurier argues in the main, as follows:

Votes for Prohibition, 278,487; voted against, 264,571. The electorate to which the question was put comprised 1,233,349 voters. Hence only a trifle over one fifth advocated Prohibition. If we remember that the object of the plebiscite was to give an opportunity to the Prohibitionists to show that the people are with them, it must be admitted that they failed. Hence the Government is not justified in introducing a prohibitory measure.

F. S. Spence, secretary of the Dominion Alliance, expresses himself to the following effect:

The percentage of the vote is greater than Sir Wilfrid admits, as the voters' list at any election is generally larger than the electorate. If the absentees are counted in their favor by the liquor men, we have as good a right to count them in our favor. This gives Prohibition an overwhelming majority, for that percentage of the electorate which voted against us was much smaller than our own.

The Royal Templar Advocate says:

"If a vote were to be taken in Canada as to whether or not the doctrine of Christianity would be abolished, we believe a majority of the electorate could be drawn out to vote on one side of the question. It might also be possible to induce a majority to come out and vote against abolishing education, or, in other words, the printing-press. Apart from the questions of religion and education, and possibly the rights of *habeas corpus* or jury trial, we do not believe that any earthly agitation could induce an actual majority of the whole electorate to come out and vote on one side."

In another place it says:

"Without a further study of the attitude the Prohibitionists may take, it is hard to say what harm the cause has suffered, or how far it has been put back, altho we incline to the belief that no better scheme than the plebiscite could have been devised for this purpose. But it is only the Prohibitionists that have been betrayed—not their cause."

The Witness, Montreal, the most important Prohibition paper in Canada, says:

"The chorus of the Liberal organs was only waiting for any expression of disappointment at Sir Wilfrid Laurier's unsatisfactory reply to the temperance people's demand for Prohibition to shout 'Cranks.' The party press had made up its mind to reject an affirmative verdict, unless it was so overwhelming that they would not dare to do so, and to denounce as unreasonable all who should take other ground. We certainly do not adopt all that may have been said by Prohibitionists with regard to the present attitude of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, but we feel a keen sympathy with those who had accepted the assurances of the Government as bringing them within measurable distance of the promised land of their life-long hopes, only to find themselves deceived and bitterly disappointed. . . . If the Conservatives want the Prohibitionists to resent at the polls the slight they have received, they have only to give them an opportunity to do so by offering them something better than the Liberals have done for them."

No doubt many people who do not sympathize with the Prohibitionists consider Sir Wilfrid's argument weak and the precedent he has established rather a dangerous one. *The Monetary Times*, Toronto, says:

"If the interpretation now, for the first time, be put upon a plebiscite, is to prevail hereafter, that means of ascertaining the opinion of the electorate will lead to the greatest uncertainty. There is no difficulty in agreeing that twenty-three per cent. of the electorate is not entitled to control the majority. But in all other cases, the majority of that portion of the electorate who vote decide, and it may fairly be asked why this rule is set aside in this case? . . . If this proposition be unassailable, the inconvenient question arises, What proportion of the electorate is necessary to a decision? Would it be a fixed proportion, or would it vary with the nature of the question submitted?"

Yet the paper warns the Prohibitionists that they will gain little by carrying the matter further. It says:

"The general apathy which the vote revealed was due to the prevalent belief that no serious attempt would be made to coerce a majority or a minority from observing life-long habits which experience proves to be innocent, when kept within reasonable bounds. If the menace had been felt to be real, a very different result of the vote might have been shown. . . . Grudging others the enjoyment of pleasures which we can not share, either because we have no liking or want capacity for them, is probably a more widespread feeling than most of us take account of. . . .

"The Prohibitionists have already let it be known that they intend to appeal to Parliament against the decision of the Government. This is always a desperate measure, when, as at present, the Government is sustained by a large majority. Defeat in this attempt is certain in advance, but it is for the Prohibitionists to say whether they think they can gain anything, and if so, what, by adding a defeat in Parliament to the demonstrated fact that they can not command a quarter of the votes of the electorate."

Saturday Night, Toronto, says:

"The wail that the Prohibitionists make about having had a confidence game played on them by the Government is the last evidence of their incapacity, if any such were needed, to direct any public reform. They practically arranged their own terms with the Government when the plebiscite was proposed, and if they were not intelligent enough to keep themselves from being imposed upon while dealing with an administration which is much more favorable to their desires than any government which has theretofore existed in Canada, how can they have the effrontery to allege that they have sufficient moral support behind them to enforce a law if one were passed? It is evident there is not sentiment enough in this country in favor of Prohibition, nor sympathy enough for the measure in any body of politicians, whether in office or out of it, to make it possible for Prohibition to be enforced. This being the case, we are better without Prohibition, and Parliament will be wise if partizanship is forgotten in this matter and Prohibition dropped."

The Toronto *Globe* and many other papers point out that Laurier did not promise to consider the wishes of a small majority, and to this fact the absence of many voters from the polls is attributed. We quote *The Globe* as follows:

"Mr. Foster inquired about this point several times, and at last put his question in this form:

"'For the sake of clearness, we want to know just where we stand. The honorable gentleman has said that whatever the will of the people is, he will carry it out. That is one version. I want to ask my honorable friend if that means that if there is an affirmative vote for the principle, my honorable friend will straightway, at the next session of Parliament, we will say, introduce a bill to carry out the will of the people?'

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier: 'It means nothing of the kind. It means that the Government, when they have the will of the people before them, will have to take such steps as will give effect to the will of the people. There is the question of revenue to be considered; there is also the question of compensation to be considered. There are different questions which will have to be considered.' In the Senate, Mr. Scott, who had charge of the bill for the Government, made a very explicit declaration, covering almost the exact situation which has arisen: 'Would this Govern-

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ment be justified in introducing a prohibitory law with the vote of one fourth of the electors? I think not. I do not think it would be in the interest of temperance to propose a law of Prohibition where it was not asked for by more than one fourth of the electors. Do honorable gentlemen mean to say that the Government would be justified, even supposing there was a bare majority? I am not prepared to say now how far the Government should go, but speaking off-hand for the moment, it does not seem to me that any government would be justified by a bare majority of the votes at the election.'"

CECIL RHODES IN BERLIN.

CECIL RHODES, ex-Premier of the Cape Colony, has been to Berlin to obtain some concessions from the German Government, and to interest German capitalists for his Cape-to-Cairo railroad scheme, by which he hopes to retrieve the waning fortunes of the Chartered Company of which he is the promoter and head. The period of his visit to the German capital was marked by a partial decline in the anti-German sentiment of the British press. Permission to build a telegraph line through German territory Mr. Rhodes has already obtained. *The Speaker*, London, says:

"Mr. Rhodes has left Berlin, having secured a way-leave for his Cape-to-Cairo telegraph line across German East Africa, and made a beginning with his railway scheme. In regard to this latter, Herr von Bülow has told the Reichstag, German rights will be fully safeguarded. In regard to the telegraph they certainly seem to be so. It is to be constructed within five years; connections are to be made at the expense of its constructors, which will give the Germans full power of using it; and it becomes the property of the German Government forty years after its completion. What the next step is to be with regard to the railway is not revealed."

Some very wild stories circulated in England during Mr. Rhodes's stay in Berlin. As he obtained an audience with the Emperor, it was said that Emperor William apologized to him for having regarded the Jameson raid as a crime, and the *Kreuz Zeitung*, of all papers, was described by certain press agencies as actually rebuking the Emperor for his past conduct. Papers like *The Daily Graphic* and *The Daily Telegraph* declared their love for Germany, and hoped she would face future difficulties arm in arm with Great Britain, "not only in Africa, but in every part of the world." Since the result of Mr. Rhodes's negotiations is known, less satisfaction is expressed. *The Westminster Gazette*, London, "with apologies to the author of 'Alice in Wonderland,'" sketches the situation as follows:

"C. Y. was trying hard to make
The Kaiser understand;
He wept like anything to see
That strip of German land,
Because he feared the mailed *fist*
Might get the upper *hand*.
'If it were only British soil,'
He said, 'it would be grand!'

"'Were we to give you Walfish Bay.
Tho it would cost us dear,
Do you suppose,' said Cecil Y.,
'My line would then be clear?
'I doubt it,' said the Emperor,
And shed a tricky tear."

The Morning Leader points out that Cecil Rhodes marks a triumph for Germany, as that country, in conjunction with France, prohibited Great Britain from acquiring a strip of territory through the Kongo Free State. The paper adds:

"Mr. Rhodes himself must have begun to wonder by this time what the merits of his proposals are. Originally the Cape-to-Cairo railway was to be a magnificent commercial enterprise of the lucrative type which is beloved of financial 'patriots.' When it was found that that cock would not fight, another was substituted. It was to be the coping-stone of the imperial idea. But now the imperial idea has gone touting to Germany, and Mr. Rhodes, who is to have the honor of another conversation with the Emperor to-day, is engaged in showing that his plan will serve German interests in Africa not only 'in the widest sense,' but also 'in all their bearings.' Times are changed, with a vengeance."

Some papers blame the British Government for allowing other nations to acquire anything that might at some time or other come in handy for Great Britain. *The Scotsman*, Edinburgh, says:

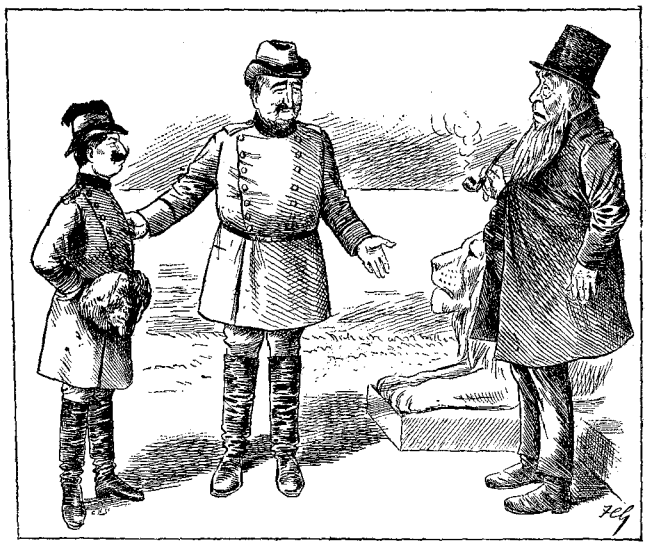
"The railway can only be permitted 'if German interests in Africa in the widest sense are guaranteed in every direction.' Mr. Rhodes will have to find means for 'squaring' his new friend; and it may prove a bigger order than, in his sanguine way, he has been counting upon. The situation renews the regret that the territory through which the line is to pass was not properly earmarked by us when, on grounds of exploration and political influence, we had a right to do so. It is another case of waiting until it was too late."

The St. James's Gazette thinks it's no good crying over spilt milk and adds:

"Mr. Rhodes has a scheme for a railway from the Cape to Cairo. The Emperor has some landed property on the way, which the celebrated gentleman from South Africa can not expropriate by the methods adopted with success in Matabeleland, and tried less triumphantly in the Transvaal. The only resource which remains is to make a bargain. A bargain will probably be made by which the Kaiser will get a fair price for his property."

Mr. Rhodes himself is reported to be very much disgusted. German capitalists informed him that, if they formed a company to assist his schemes, they would expect a share in the land along the concession, and some mining rights, besides the three-per-cent. guaranty on their capital which Rhodes thought he could obtain from the German Government. "The Germans are no business men," he said to a *Standard* reporter. Some English papers are inclined to believe that the Emperor "recanted" in the matter of the Jameson raid by receiving Rhodes at all, but *The Outlook*, London, says:

"The German Emperor is simply a keen business man. . . . 'A prominent British merchant in Stambul told me,' writes Mr. Miller in his 'Travels and Politics in the Near East,' 'that one morning an *attaché* from the German embassy walked into his counting-house and asked him in the name of his ambassador for information as to the solvency of a certain firm. Our countryman gave him the desired information, expressing at the same time his surprise that so great a personage as the German ambassador should occupy himself about such matters, which in his long experience had never troubled an ambassador of Great Britain. The German *attaché* replied that the Emperor personally took the greatest interest in all that could benefit German trade, and that



MY FRIEND THE KAISER.

MR. CECIL RHODES: "My friend the Kaiser."
OOM PAUL: "YOUR friend! I thought he was MINE."
—*The Westminster Gazette, London.*

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the Berlin Foreign Office had specially ordered this particular investigation.'"

The German papers certainly refuse to acknowledge that the policy of the British empire must needs be more pleasing to the Germans if they are willing to do business with Englishmen. The *Tageblatt*, Berlin, says:

"We do not, of course, pretend to know what the Emperor thinks about the matter, but we are certain no one is sorry that he congratulated the Transvaal upon having frustrated bandits, even if our politics with regard to the Boers should be different to-day. The actual (not the intellectual) leaders of the raid were punished in England even, be it remembered. Morality has its fixed standard, and can not be shifted to suit a 'sliding scale' of profit and loss. Any but business relations Mr. Rhodes will hardly be able to form here. We will not become more friendly with England through him, nor more cold to Russia and France. Neither his railroad nor the commercial treaty which has been described by the English as a treaty of friendship will do much good. Cecil Rhodes is the drummer of J. Bull & Co.; as such he has been received. Nor can England play the Kongo State as a trump card against us. Rhodes has been already in Belgium, where, we believe, he was received rather coldly. He would not come to Berlin if he could do better in Brussels, and he would not think twice before throwing us over if the King of the Belgians accepted his offers."

In the Reichstag the presence of the man "who caused one of the most dastardly attacks upon a peaceful people known in history" was referred to as "a painful incident." The expressions of the majority of German papers showed that the speculator and promoter, tho a millionaire many times over, is only a tolerated, not a respected quantity in Germany. "*That* kind of people will receive Rhodes as a matter of course," says the *Staatsbürger Zeitung*, "but no one else." The *Deutsche Tages Zeitung* said: "We receive our English guest with the heartfelt wish that he may leave us soon. The worse the opinion is he has of us the more we shall be pleased." The *Hamburger Nachrichten* fears that "Germany risks being cheated, however careful her authorities may be, if she does business with a man whose interests are purely British." The paper wants to know "if this scheme is part of the mysterious Anglo-German agreement regarding Africa, of which we hear so much?" The Berlin *Neuesten Nachrichten* thinks Germany is now "too strong to fear British machinations." The *Kreuz Zeitung*, altho it recognizes in Cecil Rhodes "a jingo of the most unscrupulous type," thinks Germany and England can afford to do business together and for the following reasons:

"England has come to understand that she can not oust Germany from Africa without fighting for it. But Germany has a navy not to be despised. Germany, on the other hand, recognizes that it is foolish to treat the affairs of the Boers as if they were her own. Germany and England are the principal industrial and commercial nations, and each other's best customers. They can not hurt each other without hurting themselves. Hence practically an agreement has been arrived at in all or nearly all points of friction."

"So long as German interests are fully guarded, the English are at liberty to risk their money on this venture," says the *Kölnische Zeitung*. The Berlin *Nation* expresses itself in similar terms; but adds that the Germans do not think there is profit enough in the venture to suit them. The *Zeitgeist* points out that Cecil Rhodes's other ventures in Africa, tho flattering to Englishmen who wish to paint the whole world red, are by no means paying ones. The *Magdeburger Zeitung* reminds its readers that the British Government has not yet shown itself willing to guarantee interest on the parts of the road which are to pass through British territory. The paper adds:

"Mr. Rhodes may be very smart when he thinks he can get the German Government to undertake such a guaranty. But on the whole it is best to let him build the road with the money he can raise himself. Germany has no reason to guarantee the interest."

It is rumored that Mr. Rhodes, disgusted with the suspicion of the Germans, will try to raise the money for his road among the Anglo-Saxon brothers on this side of the sea, and that his flattering horoscope of America's future heralds his visit. There is, however, according to the Amsterdam *Handelsblad*, a German scheme for forming a company to build the line as far as it runs through German territory, and this is likely to receive special consideration from the German Government.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MILITARISM AS A NATIONAL BENEFACTOR.

MILITARISM as represented in continental Europe has many disadvantages. It robs industrial enterprise of several years in the life of healthy men. It compels young men to submit to discipline at a time when they most wish to be free. It entails enormous expense. Yet there are some benefits. According to Professor Yäger of Germany the benefits in that country now exceed the expenditures. We summarize his views as set forth in the Stuttgart *Beobachter:*

That the states which are affected by the rapid development of national military training have not, as had been predicted, ruined themselves, but advanced economically at a most stupendous rate, is a fact known to all. Nor is this phenomenon unnatural, for military training promotes health, and health is living capital. When our young men still had to serve three years instead of two, the men serving in their third year were the healthiest, altho many of them had to be kept three years because they were originally inferior. This is proven with undoubted force by the hospital records; but it can also be shown scientifically. Open-air exercise, rational clothing, and good food form solid flesh, less likely to be influenced by microbes and changes in temperature. The more water and fat our muscles contain, the greater is the danger of infection. We have succeeded in tracing the decrease of water and fat and the increase of specific weight in the men. Their chests, too, expand, and their breathing capacity increases.

More important, however, is the strengthening of the nerves attendant upon military service. The man with a military training is much more alert in receiving impressions of the senses, quicker to decide and quicker to act than the person who lacks such schooling. All this increases his capacity for work and gives him an advantage, intellectual as well as physical, over the *Staats-Krüppel.**

Most important of all for the health of the nation are the annual maneuvers. Statistics show that there is a remarkable falling-off of sickness in the month of September. Internal diseases often vanish altogether. From this point of view the exercises of the reserves also should be regarded, for they are to the poor man a veritable substitute for summer vacations. These facts can not be denied seriously, they are too well known for that. The money spent on our military education bears a rich profit in health and ability.

Max Schippel, Socialist member for Chemnitz in the Reichstag, said during a recent speech:

"The great expenditure of modern society for military purposes is not an increase, but a decrease of our economical problems. The condition of overproduction is improved rather than aggravated by the fact that many consumers are not producers. . . . This does not make militarism more pleasant to me, but I can not join in the wail which the bourgeois-Radicals raise about our expenditure on the army."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ACCORDING to English advices the Russian Government has made an important change in the Mosaic law. The Fifth Commandment in the future will be: "Honor your father and mother, your ruler and his officials, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee." Teachers are required to see to it that no other form is used.

* "State cripple," the somewhat unkind designation for Germans who for some physical, intellectual, or moral defect are debarred from serving in the army.—*Editor of* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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RELATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

IN the spring of 1898, the French agent at Muscat obtained from the Sultan of Oman enough land to store coal for the ships of his country. The contract, it is said, was drawn up in such a manner that France would have been justified in erecting fortifications on the place. The Viceroy of India heard of the matter, and a small British squadron was sent, which forced the Sultan to cancel the objectionable paragraphs of his contract with France, threatening to lay his place in ruins. The whole affair is a petty one, but of international interest, as it illustrates the extreme irritation existing between France and England, and the determination on the part of the latter power to prevent other nations from obtaining naval strongholds such as she holds herself. The French Government declares that Great Britain has been too hasty, that the French agent exceeded his authority, and that Great Britain acknowledges her error. M. Delcassé, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, expressed himself in the main as follows:

By the Treaty of 1862, Great Britain and France are bound to respect the independence of Muscat. France has to-day no more intention to assail that independence than in the past. The question is solely one of a coaling-depot, such as England long since obtained from the Sultan. England admits that we have equal rights with her; we have complained of the arbitrary action of her agents in Muscat, and the British Government has expressed its regrets.

Mr. Brodrick, the English Under-secretary of State, denies that the British Government apologized to France, and the majority of British papers declare that such an apology is not to be tolerated. *The Globe*, London, says:

"If there has been any semblance of an apology even for the form of our action at Muscat—and every Frenchman to-day believes that such an apology has been tendered—it is no wonder if our neighbors are still in doubt. The prevalence of doubt in such a matter is so pregnant with danger for the future that it ought to be removed at once. Mr. Brodrick's statement has not removed it, as we see, and it can be removed in only one way. Lord Salisbury should tell us exactly what he said to M. Cambon, without ambiguity or explanation . . . . It should, in fact, be made clear, both at home and abroad, that we have not regretted or apologized for action by British representatives which was absolutely necessary in the interest of the country, and which the whole country unequivocally approves."

The Morning Leader, London, says:

"To say that one would prefer that one had acted less discourteously is a long way of expressing regret. But France need not quarrel about words. She is to have her coaling-depot, which is the main thing. In politics, as in life, there are those who would rather make a fuss without getting what they want than get what they want without making a fuss. France does well to be content with the second disposition. As for the suggestion that what she first desired was a concession of land which might have been fortified, that is emphatically contradicted. There is in short no evidence to show that France wished, as Mr. Curzon wished, to violate the agreement of 1862. The moral seems to be that Lord Curzon will have to be much more careful. If as Viceroy of India he means to try to fulfil all the perilous predictions he made as a 'private traveler,' he will not only make a fool of himself but also a laughing-stock of his country."

The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, says that, as France has her coaling-depot, she is satisfied. The *Liberté*, however, commenting upon "the denial of the British Government that it had been courteous to any one," says:

"Admiral Douglas only made himself ridiculous by threatening to bombard Muscat, and as England had to acknowledge our rights, she has also apologized. It is to be hoped that Lord Salisbury thought proper to send an apology to the poor Sultan, who was terrified into withdrawing from an engagement which he is now called upon to fulfil. . . . The British Government really must renounce the manners of the prize ring if they are as seriously anxious to further the cause of peace as we are ourselves."

The Berlin *Post* thinks M. Delcassé wished to build a golden bridge for the retreat of Great Britain, but the latter did not notice it. The *Kreuz Zeitung* says the irritation between France and Great Britain must be serious indeed if their ministers think it necessary to accuse each other of untruth in so uncompromising a manner. The Dublin *Nation* points out that some concessions must be made to British *amour propre*, and as British protestations in the far East are practically ineffective so far as Russia is concerned, France is treated with less consideration than ever. The London *Outlook* thinks Great Britain can not afford to give points of vantage to any of her rivals in the race for naval power. The paper says:

"Before the Muscat incident fades out of mind it may be well to trace it to its root in that irruption of Europe into the far East which is the master-fact of the modern world. Of the five great powers who have now established themselves territorially in China, thus rendering themselves more than ever vulnerable to one another, only one, and that one England, has safeguarded her sea-way to these remote regions by strong places of supply and repair distributed at convenient intervals. And until the other four powers are similarly equipped they must be more or less at the mercy of England in the event of war. How to equip themselves has been their problem ever since the war-ships of Russia and Germany had to beg their way from coaling-station to coaling-station, all of them England's, some two years ago. And the Muscat incident arose out of the craving of France to bridge the long gap which divides Toulon from the nearest point in her possessions beyond the Straits of Malacca. That attempt was foiled; but it will be repeated again, and yet again, by France, by Germany, by Russia, and by Italy as opportunity is offered by our embarrassments or our apathy."

Many other points of contact remain between France and Great Britain where the "policy of pin-pricks" may be carried on. In Africa, in Asia, in America, British and French interests can be made to clash. The French are convinced that Great Britain has arrived at a point where she considers herself justified in challenging the whole world to question her naval supremacy, and that France is to be goaded into rashly accepting a challenge, as the other powers would be seriously at a disadvantage if the French navy were destroyed. In an article in the *Correspondant*, Paris, the writer (supposed to be the Duke de Broglie) expresses himself to the following effect:

The aim of Great Britain is at present to obtain prestige—which is always accompanied by substantial commercial benefits—by posing as mistress of the entire world. Her most hated rival, Germany, she hopes to checkmate by exciting the suspicions of the Americans. The United States is a power not to be despised. Great Britain risks nothing by promising her assistance against Germany, and the latter country would be practically out of the reckoning so far as a European naval war is concerned, if she is busy with the United States. This Anglo-Saxon unity is a great stroke of business from the British point of view.

Then came the Fashoda affair. Another chance to slap all Europe in the face. For the insult to France was not intended for that country alone. Russia, and that most hated of British rivals, Germany, also was meant. Now, France is not a country accustomed to pocket insults, and she was inclined to pick up the gauntlet. But her ally, Russia, tho she assured her of active support, pointed out that Fashoda was not worth fighting for. As soon as Great Britain discovered that she could go to great lengths without actually getting into war, her courage knew no bounds. Her rudeness, her arrogance, the boastfulness of her press, and the sarcasm of her statesmen are not easily paralleled. And there the matter rests for the present. England has a right to consider herself mistress of the world, and to revel in the fact with all her native coarseness until more peaceful and less rude neighbors can be goaded into reprisals.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

A TERRIFIC BATTLE WITH A SPERM WHALE.

FEW books concerning the sea have in years awakened such interest as "The Cruise of the Cachalot" around the world after sperm whales, written by F. T. Bullen, first mate.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling, after reading the manuscript of this book, wrote to Mr. Bullen as follows:

"I have never read anything that equals it in deep sea wonder and mystery; nor do I think that any book before has so completely covered the whole business of whale fishing and at the same time given such real and new sea pictures. You have thrown away material enough to make five books, and I congratulate you most heartily. It is a new world that you have opened the door to."

All Mr. Bullen's stories, we are assured, have the merit of being true. One of the best of them is the fight with a great sperm whale, the greatest of living creatures, and which always fights with the most splendid courage. In the fight with this whale, it did terrible execution. The tale is told in part as follows:

"We sped along at a good rate toward our prospective victim, who was in his leisurely enjoyment of life calmly lolling on the surface, occasionally lifting his enormous tail out of the water and letting it fall flat upon the surface with a boom audible for miles. We were as usual first boat; but much to the mate's annoyance, when we were a short half mile from the whale, our mainsheet parted. It became immediately necessary to roll the sail up, lest its flapping should alarm the watchful monster, and this delayed us sufficiently to allow the other boats to shoot ahead of us. Thus the second mate got fast some seconds before we arrived on the scene, seeing which we furled sail, unshipped the mast, and went in on him with the oars only. At first the proceedings were quite of the usual character, our chief wielding his lance in most beautiful fashion, while not being fast to the animal allowed us much greater freedom in our evolutions; but that fatal habit of the mate's—of allowing his boat to take care of herself so long as he was getting in some good home thrusts—once more asserted itself. Altho the whale was exceedingly vigorous, churning the sea into yeasty foam over an enormous area, there we wallowed close to him, right in the middle of the turmoil, actually courting disaster. He had just settled down for a moment, when, glancing over the gunwale, I saw his tail, like a vast shadow, sweeping away from us toward the second mate, who was lying off the other side of him. Before I had time to think, the mighty mass of gristle leaped into the sunshine, curved back from us like a huge bow. Then with a roar it came at us, released from its tension of heaven knows how many tons. Full on the broadside it struck us, sending every soul but me flying out of the wreckage as if fired from a catapult. I did not go because my foot was jammed somehow in the well of the boat, but the wrench nearly pulled my thigh-bone out of the socket. I had hardly released my foot when, towering above me, came the colossal head of the great creature, as he plowed through the bundle of *débris* that had just been a boat. There was an appalling roar of water in my ears, and darkness that might be felt all around, yet, in the midst of it all, one thought predominated as clearly as if I had been turning it over in my mind in the quiet of my bunk aboard —'What if he should swallow me?' . . . But the agony of holding my breath soon overpowered every other feeling and thought, till, just as something was going to snap inside my head, I rose to the surface. I was surrounded by a welter of bloody froth, which made it impossible for me to see; but oh! the air was sweet. I struck out blindly, instinctively, altho I could feel so strong an eddy that voluntary progress was out of the question. My hand touched and clung to a rope, which immediately towed me in some direction—I neither knew nor cared whither. Soon the motion ceased, and, with a seaman's instinct, I began to haul myself along by the rope I grasped, altho no definite idea was in my mind as to where it was attached. Presently I came up against something solid, the feel of which gathered all my scattered wits into a compact knub of dread. It was the whale! 'Any port in a storm!' I murmured beginning to haul away again on a friendly line. By dint of hard work, I pulled myself up the sloping, slippery bank of blubber, until I reached the iron, which, as luck would have it, was planted in that side of the carcass now uppermost. Carcass, I said—well, certainly I had no idea of there being any life remaining within the vast mass beneath me; yet I had hardly time to take a couple of turns round myself with the rope (or whale line, as I had proved it to be) when I felt the great animal quiver all over, and begin to forge ahead. I was now composed enough to remember that help could not be far away, and that my rescue, provided I could keep above water, was but a question of a few minutes. But I was hardly prepared for the whale's next move. Being very near his end, the boat or boats had drawn off a bit, I suppose, for I could see nothing of them. Then I remembered the flurry almost at the same moment it began; and there was I, who with fearful admiration had so often watched the titanic convulsions of a dying cachalot, actually involved in them. The turns were off my body, but I was able to twist a couple of turns around my arms, which, in the case of his sounding, I could readily let go. Then all was lost in roar and rush, as if the heart of some mighty cataract, during which I was sometimes above, sometimes beneath, the water, but always clinging, with every ounce of energy still left to the line. Now, one thought was uppermost—'What if he should breach?' I had seen them do so when in a flurry, leaping full twenty feet in the air. Then I prayed. Quickly as all the preceding changes had passed came perfect peace. Then I lay, still alive, but so weak that altho I could feel the turns slipping off my arms and knew that I should slide off the slope of the whale's side into the sea if they did, I could make no effort to secure myself. Everything then passed away from me, just as if I had gone to sleep."

The above story is, of course, the very best evidence that Mr. Bullen escaped.

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

"The Ethics of the Stamp."

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

THE LITERARY DIGEST under the title "The Ethics of the Stamp" quotes from *The Church Economist* the views of the head of a large publishing house. . . . In the article referred to the writer says that during the past year his house sent out 1,600,000 circulars, and in the connection in which he says it, he leaves the impression that they were sent principally to clergymen. Now suppose that the ministers give even a cursory examination and make the briefest disposal suggested, viz.: to enclose and return the stamp it would take at least two minutes of his time; that is, the circular sent out by that firm last year would take 3,200,000 minutes or 53,333 hours, or counting ten working hours to a day and three hundred working days in a year, equals 17 years, 2 months, and 17 days, which the firm asks educated men to give to promote the interests of the sending firm in matters not promoting in any way the minister's work and for which the firm desiring to use ministers as an advertising agency gives *no compensation*.

The sooner the "heads of firms" learn that ministers' time does not belong to them the better. Would it not be well to follow the rule that circulars from business firms that do not enclose a two-cent stamp go instantly to the waste basket unread and that those that do enclose such a stamp shall receive a glance to see if it concerns the minister's work and if it does he can use the stamp to reply, and if it in his judgment does not concern his work, the stamp goes into the missionary collection as a small compensation for his time unjustly taken?" MAXWELL PHILLIPS.

FAIRMOUNT, KANS.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

I was entertained and amused in reading your quotation from the words of the head of a department in one of our largest publishing houses on "The Ethics of the Stamp" in your edition for March 25. . . . The dear man has no more right to question my honesty if I fail to use time or stationery in returning his stamp (for my experience is nine out of every ten enclose stamp, the stamped envelope being the exception) than I have for being vexed when I received an inquiry with a stamp for reply, for which answer any reputable attorney would charge ten dollars, or for a list of names from ten to fifty for which any "Address House" would charge from fifty cents up. That our petulent friend may see some little of "our side," I would instance a case where I received a letter enclosing a polling list for my community with *a stamp* for reply and the modest request to attend to the matter at once, (it would have taken a week to get the information) and save the writer the necessity of writing to me again. His letter went into the waste basket, his stamp, the way they usually go. Before entering the ministry I was for years in active business, and for eleven years was in charge of the office of a large business house, using your figure of speech, "was head of that department," and sent out a great many thousand circulars, a majority of which we never heard from, *but still it paid*. And we never scolded the people to whom we sent the circulars, or if we did, we were careful to do our scolding where they could not hear.

M. E. CHURCH, GEORGE S. EASTON.

WEST UNION, OHIO.

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FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Consul Monaghan, of Chemnitz, Germany, sends a translation of an article in the leading paper of that city expressing similar opinions and praising the efforts of the United States consuls in Italy to extend American trade in those markets. Mr. Monaghan adds that Dr. Reckow, a writer of European reputation, in his book on the reform of the German consular service, says that the United States consuls give their Government better service and better information than any on earth.

Consul Halstead, of Birmingham, says that the trade paper *Paper and Pulp*, commenting on the same subject, concludes:

"The United States is ahead of the world in regard to quick consular reports, and to this fact alone can be traced so much of the loss suffered by English traders."

In answer to inquiries from a Western university, Consul-General Gowdy writes from Paris:

"The 'Halles Centrales' of Paris, the great distributing point for eatables in this city, is an outgrowth of a grain market established in the eleventh century by Louis VI., and since that epoch has been from time to time increased and its extent and functions so enlarged that at the present day it consists of ten pavilions, having a surface of 25,272 square meters and uncovered space of 9,045 square meters, making a total of 34,317 square meters (365,302 square feet). Three entire pavilions and three half pavilions are devoted to the wholesale trade of meat, poultry, game, tripe, fish, oysters, butter, eggs, and cheese. The remainder of the covered space is devoted to the retail trade. The outside spaces are occupied by the fruit and vegetable dealers. The merchandise sold in the pavilions comes from the adjacent departments (or counties), Algeria, and the colonies. The open space is occupied by the merchandise from the Department of the Seine and surrounding district, delivery of which is made by carts arriving at all hours of the night up to the time the sales take place. The sales are either through private agreement or by auction, the hours varying according to the season of the year and the nature of the merchandise.

"The management of the Halles pertains to the *préfet de la Seine*, but is under the immediate surveillance and control of the *préfet de police* of the city of Paris. The sales are conducted by persons called the representatives of shippers, appointed by the *préfecture de police*, thus avoiding the commission or middle man. The books and records of such sales are always subject to the inspection of the proper authorities. It is evident that sales accomplished in this manner are not only of benefit to the producer, but to the consumer. I may say that in the neighborhood of the Halles there are many commission houses, and, in fact, it is there that they principally congregate, tho their business is absolutely independent from that of the public market. They are apparently prosperous, as a rule, and nothing prevents their purchasing on their own account from the auction sales or receiving on consignment from producers. There is a system of caves under the entire surface of the Halles Centrales, specially arranged for the care of the products sold immediately above. The sanitary regulations are most strict, the cleaning and disinfection being carried out in a perfect manner. There is an efficient staff of inspectors to examine all arrivals of merchandise at the Halles, and that which is considered unfit for sale is immediately seized and condemned."

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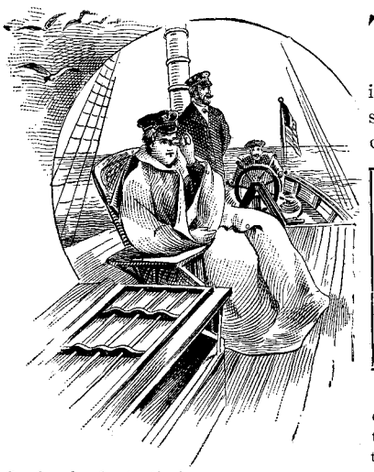
even if you never see a steamer. At sea it is a *necessity*—in the home and in the camp it has a thousand uses.



Send to-day for particulars.

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is shaped like a bag, requires no "tucking in," slips on and off easier than a coat, and a gale can't disarrange it or reach you.

Examination Without Cost.

Write us for samples, prices, and all the particulars If the idea then commends itself to you, we will ship the rug, and if not satisfactory in every possible manner; if not more than you hoped for; if you have the slightest dissatisfaction, return it and get your money back by return mail.

The Kenwood Rug is woven of soft, fleecy cloth, cut down in front to within twelve inches of the bottom. Patent fasteners—no buttons; no strings. Lighter in weight than the old square rug; softer and warmer. *None of it in the way.* One slight pull, the fasteners are unclasped, and you are out. Bag part unlaces, making rug square. Available as extra bed or lounge cover, or for any purpose in which a square rug is more adapted. Rolls up in a small bundle—a good "carry-all."

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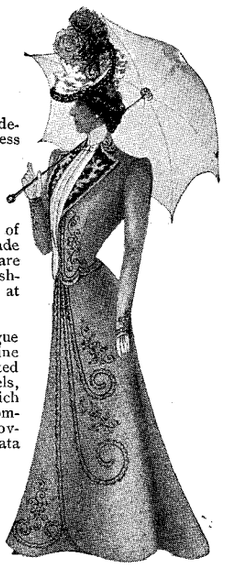

IF you wish something decidedly new in a dress or skirt and entirely different from the ready-made garments which you find in every store, write for our catalogue and samples. There are hundreds of firms selling ready-made dresses and skirts, but we are the only house making fashionable garments *to order* at moderate prices.

Our new Spring catalogue illustrates an exclusive line of suits and skirts selected from the newest Paris models, and the materials from which we make our garments comprise only the very latest novelties. We will mail our catalogue *free*, together with a choice line of samples to select from, to the lady who wishes to dress well at moderate cost.

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Tailor-made Suits, $5 up.
Duck, Pique and Linen Suits, $4 up.
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Bicycle Suits, $4 up. Bicycle Skirts, $3 up.
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PERSONALS.

THE Alabama legislature has passed a resolution recommending the appointment of General Wheeler to be major-general in the regular army as soon as a vacancy shall occur.

COLONEL SAN MARTIN, of the Spanish army, has indeed come to an unhappy end. When General Miles arrived at Ponce, Puerto Rico, San Martin commanded a force of one thousand men in the town, but was so surprised that he made no attempt at resistance, and fell back through the island to San Juan. When he reached the Puerto Rican capital he was court-martialed, by order of Captain-General Macias, and condemned to be shot. The unfortunate colonel begged that he might die in Spain. This request, in view of the fact that he had won six medals by bravery in battle, was granted. Meanwhile, General Brooke and other Americans who had been engaged in the campaign petitioned for clemency, showing the Spanish authorities that Colonel San Martin could not possibly have done otherwise than retire. Despite the fact that he did the best he could under the circumstances, the Spanish War Department has sentenced him for life to a penal settlement.

EX-CONGRESSMAN TOM L. JOHNSON has publicly announced that he will withdraw from his various business enterprises and devote the remainder of his life to the advocacy of the single-tax doctrine of the late Henry George. Mr. Johnson, who is not quite forty-five years old, has been a manufacturer of such steel rails as are used for street railways, and has large interests in the railway systems of Cleveland, Indianapolis, and Brooklyn.

ALEXIS BALLOT-BEAUPRÉ, who has just been appointed president of the civil chamber of the French Cour de Cassation, in succession to Quesnay de Beaurepaire, whose recent resignation created so much excitement in Paris, was born in St. Denis, Réunion, November 15, 1836. Having been an *avocat* and a doctor of laws, he entered the *magistrature* April 12, 1862, as a substitute judge at Montbrisson, and he has been successively substitute at Marseilles, *procureur* (district attorney) at Toulon, *procureur-général* at Bastia, *procureur-général* at Nancy, first president of the same court, and since December 3, 1882, counselor at the Cour de Cassation. M. Ballot-Beaupré is an officer of the Legion of Honor and an officer of public instruction.

THE first pensioner of the Spanish war is Jesse F. Gates, of Chicago, who served in Battery A, of the Second Artillery. In the engagement at San Juan on the 2d of July, a fragment of a Spanish shrapnel struck him in the face, crushing his nose and carrying away his lips and the teeth and gums of the upper jaw. After the expiration of his time as an enlisted man he received his discharge and went to Washington to obtain a pension, but was unsuccessful until he saw President McKinley and Secretary Alger. The latter sent him with a personal letter to the commissioner of pensions, stating that the President wished to have the granting of the pension facilitated. Within twenty-four hours the case had been examined, and Gates became the first pensioner of the Spanish war. His pension is seventeen dollars per month.

THE forthcoming biography of the late Empress of Austria will contain a detailed account of the first meeting between the Emperor and Empress. It will be remembered that he was to have mar-

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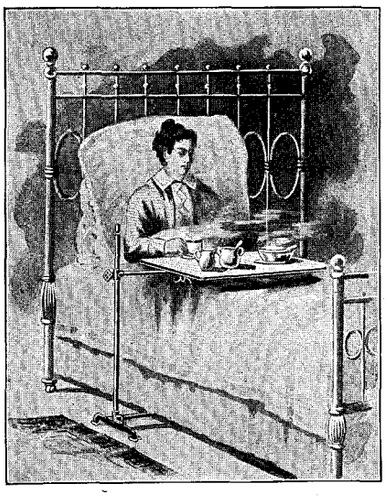
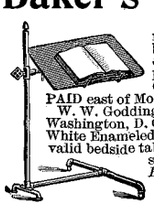


Baker's Bedside Table.



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ried her elder sister, but the girlish Princess Elizabeth enchanted him. He was waiting in a room when in rushed the young lady, fresh as a rose. "God greet thee, cousin!" she exclaimed, identifying the visitor from his portrait. That evening he slipped a diamond bracelet from his mother's arm saying: "This we shall lay under Elizabeth's *serviette* at tea." Next morning the Emperor said to the priest at mass: "Father, please bless us; this is my intended bride."

Current Events.

Monday, April 3.

—It is announced that since the American occupation the total **revenue of the Philippine Islands** has been $2,900,000.

—Dr. Solf, the new German **President of the municipality of Apia,** Samoa, arrives in Washington.

—The **Supreme Court confirms** the validity of the war revenue act, imposing taxes upon the transactions at stock-yards and of boards of trade.

—The **Greek Ministry resigns.**

Tuesday, April 4.

—The United States **Philippine Commission issues a proclamation** to the people of the islands, outlining the policy and intention of the American Government.

—The **Cuban Military Assembly** votes to dissolve and disband the army.

—Carter H. Harrison, Democrat, is **elected mayor of Chicago.**

—The British Government accepts the plan proposed by Germany for the **settlement of the Samoan trouble,** by the appointment of a tripartite commission.

Wednesday, April 5.

—It is reported from Manila that **Aguinaldo has been deposed** in favor of General Antonio Luna.

—The Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church decides to call as **successor to Dr. John Hall,** the Rev. Alexander Connell, of London.

Thursday, April 6.

—United States delegates to the **Disarmament Conference at The Hague** are appointed.

—The **Swedish Parliament** votes a large credit for war expenses.

Friday, April 7.

—President McKinley selects names for the twelve **war-ships authorized by Congress.**

—The formal invitation to the **peace conference at The Hague** is received by the State Department from the Dutch Government.

—**Malietoa is crowned King of Samoa.**

—It is announced that **Omdurman will be entirely abandoned** by the Anglo-Egyptian troops.

Saturday, April 8.

—The **Mazet investigating committee** of the New York Assembly begins its investigation of the city administration.

—General Otis sends an **expedition against Santa Cruz,** Philippine Islands.

—The British Government appoints C. N. E. Eliot, **British High Commissioner to Samoa.**

Sunday, April 9.

—Judge **Stephen J. Field,** retired, of the Supreme Court, dies in Washington.

—The Cuban Junta demands the **prosecution of General Ludlow** for setting aside the "incomunicado" law.

—**A night attack by Filipinos** on General Ludlow's line, south of Manila, is repulsed.

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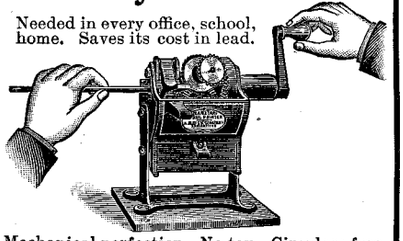

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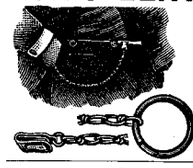

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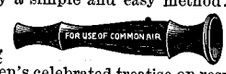

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CHESS.

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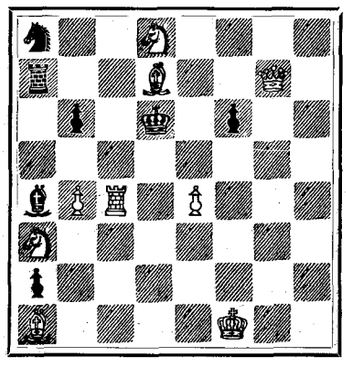
Problem 371.

BY R. G. THOMPSON.

First Prize, *New York Sun* Tourney.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

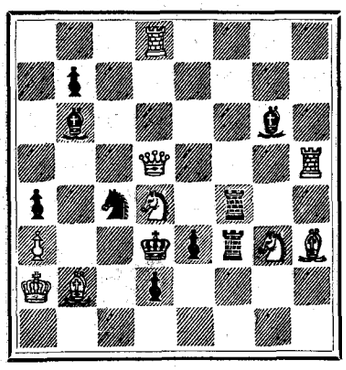
White mates in two moves.

Problem 372.

BY DR. W. R. I. DALTON.

Dedicated to Dr. R. J. Moore.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 366.

1. R—K 5 / K x R	2. B x R / K—B 3	3. Q—Kt 7 ! mate
	2. ..... / K—Q 3	3. Q—B 5, mate
	2. .. ... / K—B 5	3. Kt(R8)-Kt6, mate
1. ..... / R x R	2. B—B 5 ch / K—B 3	3. P—Kt 5 ! mate
	2. ..... / R x B	3. Q x R, mate
1. ..... / Kt—B 3	2. Q—Q 4 ch / Kt—Q 4	3. Q x Kt, mate

Other variations depend upon those given.

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. W. Barry, Boston; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Ocala, Fla.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; W. W., Cambridge, Mass.; A Knight, Bastrop, Tex.

Comments: "A really difficult and ingenious problem"—M. W. H.; "Well constructed and shows much ingenuity"—H. W. B.; "Shows a promising knowledge of the problem-art"—I. W. B.; "Interesting and difficult"—C. R. O.; "Fully up to the standard of merit"—R. M. C.; "A splendid production. The most difficult problem I have ever tried to solve"—J. G. L.; "A remarkably fine problem"—C. D. S.; "This boy has certainly outgrown kilts"—W. W.; "A superb structure"—A K.

Solution of 363 and 364 received from the Rev. A. R. DeWitt, Muncie, Pa.; H. Ketcham, Vergennes, Vt. Solution of 364 received from Dr. H. H. Dwyer, Lawrenceburg, Ind.; N. H. Pitman, Sweetwater, Tenn.; F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa Dr. F., Darien, Wis., solved 362.

CONCERNING 365.

We do not undertake to explain the process by which the Queens got mixed. We are sorry that this fine problem was spoiled in the setting. If you will put the Black Queen on K B sq, and the White Q on K R 4, you will have the problem as the composer intended it should be.

How to Learn Chess.

LESSON III.

7. The Rook is the second strongest piece. You can not force a mate with K and B, or K and Kt against a K; but you can force a mate with K and R. The strength of the R lies in the fact that it covers so many squares. Place a white R on K sq. It can move three squares to the right, four to the left, and in a straight line all the way across the board. The best way to find the power of this piece is to place on the board a Black K, White K and R. Now, you can force the Black K into a position from which he can not escape. Suppose the Black K is on K P 4, White K on K B3, and R on K sq. It is evident that Black K can not cross the K's file, unless you play your K in front of your R. The plan is to drive the Black K back to his first row, or to the K R file. It is possible, in a few moves, to bring about a position similar to this: Black K on K R 2; White K on K B 7, R on Kt 6, with Black to move. He must go to R sq, and R—R 6 mate.

8. The little Pawn is, especially with beginners, a much-neglected fellow, and yet he is of very great value. Many games are lost for the want of a P. Don't get into the habit of thinking or saying: "It is only a Pawn."

The P moves one square in front and can not go back; he must go on. He has the privilege, however, of going two squares the first move. That is, any P on the first more can go to the 4th square. The P captures on the diagonal, to the right or left. Place a White P on Q 4, Black Ps on K 4 and Q B 4. Now, the White P can move to Q 5, or he can capture either of the Black Ps. If a P gets to the eighth square, it is no longer a P, but must be promoted. The player can make it any piece he may desire, except a K. Several of our solvers wrote us that they could solve Problem 356, if the P going to K 8 could become a Kt; but, as several expressed it, "there are two White Kts on the board." The P in this problem can become a Kt. It doesn't make any difference how many pieces of the kind you desire are on the board; you have a right to as many Qs, Bs, Kts, or Rs as you can get by the promotion of Ps.

You should make yourself familiar with the moves of the pieces; this is the first thing of greatest importance. In our next lesson, we will have something to say about opening a game.

We are always ready to answer questions concerning any point that we have not made plain.

The London International Congress.

The great London Congress begins on May 30. Two tournaments will be held: the first of two rounds, for not more than eighteen players, and not less than sixteen, the players to be of the highest class; the second, one round, open to players not competing in the first tournament. The minimum prizes offered in the first tournament are $1,250, $825, $500, $400, $325, $250, $200, $510, and $100. Each non-prize winner will receive $10 for every game won by him against the first, second, or third prize-winners, and $5 for every game won by him against other competitors. The minimum prizes offered for the one-round tourney are $350, $250, $150, $100, $75, $50, and $25. The entrance fee for this event has been fixed at $10.

Our Correspondence Tourney.

THIRD GAME OF FINALS.

Blackmar Gambit.

V. BRENT, New Orleans.	DR. J. B. TROWBRIDGE, Hayward, Wis.
White.	*Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4
2 P—K 4	P x P
3 P—K B 3	P x P
4 Kt x P	P—K 3
5 P—B 3	Kt—K B 3
6 B—Q 3	P—Q Kt 3
7 B-K Kt 5	B—Kt 2
8 Q Kt-Q 2	Q Kt—Q 2
9 Q—B 2	B—K 3
10 Castles (Q R)	Kt—Kt 5
11 B x B	Q x B
12 Q R—K sq	Kt—B 7
13 K R-B sq	Kt x B ch
14 Q x Kt	Castles (Q R)
15 Q—Kt 5	P—K R 3
16 P—Q 5	Kt—B 4
17 Kt—K 5	K R—B sq
18 P x P	Q x P
19 Q—B 4	B—Q 4
20 Q—K 2	P—K B 3
21 P-Q Kt 4	Q x Kt
22 P x Kt	Q x P ch
23 Resigns.	

Comments hardly necessary.

"The American Chess Magazine."

The March number of the *Magazine* was nearly a month late. When it came, we thought that something was the matter with it, and when we examined it, we were certain that a great deal was the matter with it. We discovered that it was *The A. C. M.* only in name: the style was not to be commended; the management had changed; and several names were lacking in the list of editors, names that gave to the old *A. C. M.*, very much of its interest and value. In the "Publisher's Statement" we are informed that "while artistically the magazine cannot expect to soar so high as heretofore, its general scope of action and of influence will continue the same." We doubt it. If this number is a sample of what the *Magazine* is to be, its scope of action and influence will soon be restricted to its epitaph: "Here lies," etc. We have always been greatly interested in *The A. C. M.*, and have urged our readers to give it their support. Under the old management it was worthy of support, and we sincerely hoped that we would have an American Chess magazine that would be a credit to this country.

Yale vs. Brown.

Four representatives of Yale and four of Brown finished a tournament on April 5, in which Brown won with a score of 9½ to 6½.

The Janowsky-Showalter Match.

In this match of seven games Showalter was the winner. The final score was: Showalter, 4; Janowski, 2; drawn, 1.

Chess-Nuts.

The match by telegraph between the Chess-clubs of Vienna and St. Petersburg was won by Vienna. The stakes were 1,000 francs a side.

A grand International Tournament is to be held in Paris during the Exhibition next year. The Grand Cercle en Circleddes Echecs have voted 10,000 francs and take the organization in hand, under the direction of M. Rosenthal. Subscriptions are invited, the payment of 100 francs entitling subscribers to the Cercle.

The committee of the great International London Chess-Congress announces that the tournament will begin on Tuesday, May 30, and according to the number of entries it will last from six to seven weeks. Arrangements have been completed to hold the tournament in St. Stephen's Great Hall, adjoining the Royal Aquarium.

The Australasian says a few humorous incidents were noted during the progress of the recent Vienna tourney: Mr. Showalter had King, Rook, Bishop, and three Pawns, but did not succeed in scoring a win against Mr. Pillsbury, who had King, Rook, and Bishop; Dr. Tarrasch won from Mr. Baird, but not till he had overlooked a mate in three; Herr Schlechter, who had an even position with Herr Maroczy, made an illegal move, and lost the game; and Mr. Blackburne, who had a choice of winning from M. Janowski by any one of several simple variations, showed extraordinary ingenuity is discovering the only line of play that gave his opponent the chance of escaping with a Draw.

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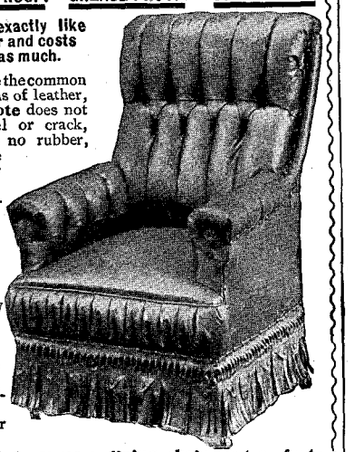

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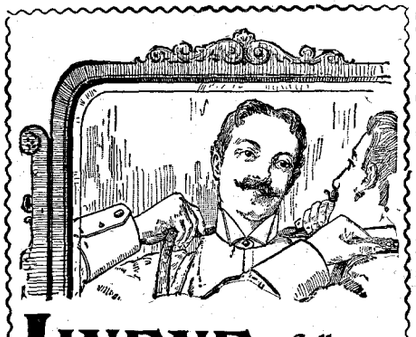

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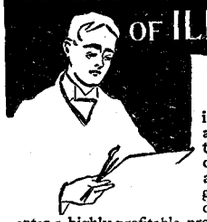

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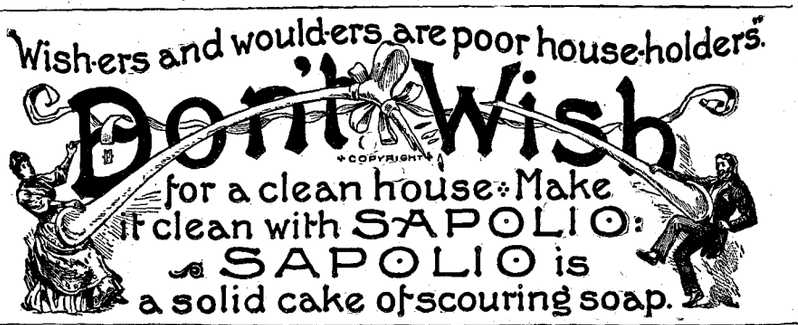
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